Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 137 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchün, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA BURMA CEYLON	STRAITS, MALAY STRAITS.	CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama,
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		
JAVA & SUMATRA,	INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile
Medan		

Bangkok, Puket
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankan	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEY YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REFORMS IN INDIA.
Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in his land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however, can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—
Agriculture; Architecture; Book-Keeping; Civil Engineering; Commercial Training; Commercial Chemistry; Cotton Carding, Spinning, Weaving, etc; Draughtsmans; Dairy Farming; Electrical, Mechanical and Motor Engineering; Illustrating; Poultry Farming; Mining; Salesmanship; Shorthand-Typewriting; and many others.
Mention profession in which you are interested and write NOW for free prospectus showing details of courses and terms, to:—
The GENERAL MANAGER for India,
International Correspondence Schools, Ltd.,
(of London), Dept. A/L 5.
Elphinstone Building, Mirzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
(3,000 students, European and Indian—in India, Over 80,000 in Great Britain.)

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD KNOWN AS "DUBASH BUILDING."

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 175 of 1915 (Kaderbhai v. Krishnabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th June 1918, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground redeemed from payment of tax to Government with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 771, 212 and 392, New Nos. 3425 and 1630, and Old Survey Nos. 540 and 141, and New Survey Nos. 1-7841 and 7841, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1301 (a), 63 (2), Street Nos. 150, 152, 152a, 1 and 1-a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Thakerji Mulji, on or towards the West by the private passage and property of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Lalji Narotamdas, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Amerchand Madhowji.

N. B.—The above property realises Rs. 757 per month by way of rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS AND 20 CASES LIME JUICE DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House near Town Hall, Fort, on account of the underwriters:—

21 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue serges, red twills, para red prints and loose pieces of red twills, black cryons, fancy prints, etc.

20 cases lime juice corcial.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 P.M., AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, FORT.

4 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue, serges red twills, para red prints, and loose pieces of red twills.

The above goods were taken along side the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basara and Persian Gulf but owing to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank, in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo:—

A large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of pick axes, empty bottles of sorts, galvanized buckets, empty casks or barrels of sorts, corrugated sheets, cycle, woollen and cotton flags, galvanized pipes and fittings, hand carts, empty drums of sorts, lamps of sorts, pieces of wooden miscellaneous furniture, iron and steel articles, powras, scrapers, shovels, nent shafts, W. I. scrap, scrap general, canvas and leather scrap, rope and rubber scrap, W. I. tank, empty kerosine oil tins, ghamallas or mortar pans, bags of cement, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), at Foras Road Workshops.

A large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of W. I. scrap old W. I. tyre bars W. I. old boiler plate, W. I. old sheets, C. I. naves and fine bars, old drain carr bodies old canvas hose, old I. R. lined canvas hose and rubber scrap, leather scrap, pieces of old files and steel, empty casks, empty tins and drums, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Central Stores, Chinchpokli.

A lot of unserviceable stores consisting of air machine, brass part of body, brass part of head, lead weights, wooden boxes, empty, kerosine oil wooden cases, empty kerosine oil tins, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, tables, purdhahs or screens, pestrine drums, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

2275

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1** *per insertion; every additional word* **half anna.**

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

LOST.

LOST—DIAMOND RING on Cuffe Parade Beach, finder will be rewarded Apply Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 102

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL the gentleman who took away, in error from Poona Station on 4th instant after arrival of the Express from Bombay, a brown HOLDALL, marked R.G.C., kindly return same to Railway Police Inspector or Station Master, Poona, or write to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 110

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2 Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A STORE-KEEPER, one with timber experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

WANTED—A reliable TIME-KEEPER, preference given to a man who has had previous experience. Apply to No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 117

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for a Factory within Bombay limits. Attendance from 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) to 10 a.m. (B.T.) or 9 a.m. (B.T.) to 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) Apply with terms, etc., to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 99

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GUJRATI OFFICE CLERK, knowing typewriting and correspondence, for import and export office and also a man with a general market experience. State age, nationality and experience. Apply Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 21

WANTED—CLERKS for British Somaliland Protectorate. Must be typists, have elementary knowledge of accounts and average educational qualifications. None but efficient and physically fit candidates need apply. Call personally with testimonials, etc., on Mr. JOHN FERNANDES at Messrs. Gomes & Lawrie, Photographers, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY. 62

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

WANTED for the Rawalpindi District, a Joint District Board and Municipal ENGINEER, pay Rs. 700—50—1,000. Applications for the post should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, Rawalpindi, by July 10th. Applications should be accompanied by attested copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 126

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Satara City Municipality on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 20 travelling allowance, per month. One who has passed the Sanitary Inspector's as well as Sub-Assistant Surgeon's examination will be preferred. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 1st July, 1918.—DOSABHOY MANEKJI, President, Satara City Municipality. 112

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for State Workshops, Alwar. The applicant must be well up in smithy, foundry, carpentry and telephones and must have 5 or 6 years practical experience of any Railway shops or some recognised Firm. Man who has done work with his own hands in the shops will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects for really good man. Please apply at once to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 31

WANTED—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, Central Provinces, a GRADUATE, strong in English and History, on Rs. 100—5—125. The selected candidate will be required to execute an agreement bond to serve at least for 5 years. He will not be allowed to study Law. One-fifth of his pay will be retained every month as security, which will be repaid with interest at the end of 5 years. In case of breach of any of the first two conditions the security deposit will be forfeited to the Anjuman. Applications must reach the SECRETARY, on or before the 15th June, 1918. 106

WANTED.

WANTED—To share or occupy separately an OFFICE ROOM in Fort Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 94

WANTED—VERTICAL LOG SAW FRAME and other Wood Working MACHINERY, New or Second-hand. Must be by good makers. JOHN E. MINNITT, Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay. 96

PARROT, African grey with red tail, must be in good condition, good price given for good bird. Write H. E. A., c/o G. P. O., Poona. 116

WANTED—One Diagonal STEAM ENGINE of 8 H. P. new or second hand. Apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 120

WANTED—Two or three STEAM ROAD ROLLERS 10 to 15 tons, any make; second hand, in thorough working order will also be accepted. Apply sharp to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar (Rajputana). 125

WANTED—AGENTS in all Towns and Cities of India, terms liberal. Competent workers earning Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 a month. Apply with two annas Stamps for particulars to Messrs. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI & BROS., Post Office Box No. 457, Bombay. 105

WANTED—By Regimental Concert Party, giving entertainments to hospital patients and leave details—Ladies' or Gents' left-off clothing, hats, shoes, etc., for use as properties. Donors kindly forward parcels to—HIND, Esq., Secretary, Central Y.M.C.A., Bombay. 123

WANTED—Firms, Manufacturers and Dealers desirous to effect sale of any goods in up-country and Madras Presidency should communicate sending samples, specifications, etc., with EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LIMITED, 194-195, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 59

FOR SALE.

STEAMERS of different tonnage and size for sale; particulars and prices from J. LIMJIBHOY & Co., 24, Medows Street. 107

FOR SALE—5 SPANS of W. I. N. Girders with flooring plates and hand rails complete 2 ft., outside diameter piles. Drawings and details from the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State. (Kathiawar). 113

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. Ruston Semi-dissiel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, four Grinding Machines, one Barley Crusher and two Rice Hullers. Apply to TARACHAND RAMCHAND No. 9, Haroon Buildings, Garrikhata, Karachi. 13

FOR SALE—Clement Bayard MOTOR CAR with latest type, torpedo body, complete with taxi-meter, very economical on petrol and tyres recently painted and in good working order. Price Rs. 6,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 88

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1918, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The street No. of the house (with street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April 1918 or if only occasionally during what periods since 1st April, 1918.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 9th June, 1918. 46

WAR LOAN POSTER COMPETITION.

WITH reference to the Government offer of a prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable design for a War Loan Poster, competitors are informed that their designs must conform to the following conditions:—

(1) The design should cover a space of not less than 30 inches by 40 inches;
(2) it should be in colour, but in not more than three colours. 87

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS of Messrs. Sutor & Co., Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay, are hereby informed that if boots, shoes and leather articles have not been supplied to them upto this time, (owing to the Factory being busy with War work) for orders placed with advance money by them with the Firm, they are requested to communicate before the 12th June next with Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Auditors, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars of the subject. After the above date no claims will be admitted or accepted. 9

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for use in the department from July, 1918, to December, 1918, will be received in the office of the undersigned up to and on the 21st June, 1918. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 6th June, 1918.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore.
74

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the stores required for the Coast Lights and Boats, under the Control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, for the period from 1st July, 1918, to 31st May, 1919, are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Sewree upto 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on 24th June, 1918.

2. Information as to the approximate quantity and description of the stores can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Sewree Godown, Sewree, at any time between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

3. The packets containing the tenders should be legibly marked on the outside "Tender for Stores" and must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100 and by samples of the principal articles of stores both of which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Offers must be for the whole supply and not for portions only. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of the tender is intimated to him and to execute an agreement on a stamped paper of proper value at his own cost. In case of failure, he shall forfeit his deposit of Rs. 100.

J. P. D'ARCY,
Superintendent of Lights,
Bombay.
Sewree, 10th June, 1918. 65

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO COMPETITORS.

ESSAYS for The CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE'S AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION must be received on or before June 15th, to be included in the 1918 Competition. 114

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE CLOSING of the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY is POSTPONED to the afternoon of the 12th instant.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 8th June, 1918. 111

WANTED.

WANTED—A distinguished GRADUATE for the post of Professor of Chemistry in Baroda College. Apply sharp to the undersigned with full qualifications and testimonials, stating the minimum salary required.

A. M. MASANI,
Principal, Baroda College.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th instant under the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, intimating to the public about an intended Auction Sale of certain goods on account and at the risk of our client SHA VARJIWANDAS JAMNADAS, the public are informed that our client Sha Varjiwandas Jamnadas has nothing whatsoever to do with the goods in question and our client Sha Varjiwandas Jamnadas has charged SHA RATANCHAND VADILAL with having attempted to defraud our client. Copies of the correspondence in the matter have been sent up to Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, for being read out to intending purchasers.

Dated this 8th June, 1918.

MULLA and MULLA,
Attorneys for Sha Varjiwandas Jamnadas.
108

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. JARVALHO has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY DAWOODJI, the undermentioned property, by person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 160, New No. 1461, Old Survey Nos. 512-513 and New Survey No. 7736 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 283 and Street No. 657 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayan Ramchandra and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramkrishna Purshotam Waknis and on or towards the south by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground the Fazendars whereof are the Trustees of the Seth Bhaidas Sakhidas Charity Estate situate at Akalkot Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7731 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 742 and Street No. 5 and which said premises are bounded as follows on or towards the East by the said Akalkot Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property hereinabove firstly described and partly by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira, on or towards the north by the property of Narayen Ramchandra Malpekar and on or towards the south by the property of Sakharam Balkrishna Jayakar.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
124

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMED HASSAM HAJI JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan living on property .....Deceased.

SARABAI alias AMIBAI, widow of Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the executrix appointed according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of May, 1918.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
109

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE, POONA.

DARKHASE No. 820 OF 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

BUNGALOW NO. 10 WANOWARI LINES.

THE right, title and interest of the judgment debtor Bai RATANBAI, KOM SORABJI, the defendant in Civil Suit No. 431 of 1911 of the First Class Sub-Judge Court, Poona, filed against her by Mr. NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA PANDIT, the Judgment creditor, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on 14th June, 1918. The sale will be completed in the Court premises on 20th June, 1918. The claim of the creditor with interest upto 17th December, 1917, is Rs. 26,224-10-11. For particulars and conditions of the sale see the proclamation issued.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 7th day of June, 1918.

Seal.

V. R. CHAUBAL,
Clerk of the Court.
115

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Ranchordas Valabhai, at his shop at Ganesh Chawk 1st Gully, Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Seth Meghji Padamsey:—

6 packages each 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643 and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES EACH 20 PIECES STRIPED POPLIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Ratanchand Vadilal at his shop at Champa Gully and on account and at the risk of Shah Varjivandas Jamnadas of Messrs. Markandrai and Co.

6 packages each 20 pieces striped poplin Nos. 128, 129, 282, 283, 284, 1940 and 44 to 45 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel, the mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1915, and made between Pir Ali Sha Bin Pir Bawa Miya, Nurbibi, widow of Dada Miya, Zulekhabibi, daughter of Dada Miya, Amasaheb, daughter of Dada Miya and Rakhiabibi, widow of Pir Sha Bin Bawa Miya and Peer Hydersha Bin Peer Bawa Miya of the one part and Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel of the other part and in pursuance of the Power of Sale thereto contained and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1317 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 994 and Street Nos. 70-74, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Kambekar Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Bawa Miya Mullarawalla and on or towards the South by passage used in common by the respective occupiers of the said premises and the adjoining house of Ebrahim Kadar.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of R. S. Forage, Esq., and on account and and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. M, H, Moalim:—

10 bales Sassoon's white shirtings No. 170 each of 100 pieces ex. s.s. "Kansas."

5 bales Sassoon's white Shirtings, No. 1100 each of 100 pieces No. 1100 ex. s.s. Castalia."

8 bales Century Mill grey shirtings No. 1001 each of 50 pieces of 8½ lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery orders taken within eight days after the sale.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, STORE SUPPLIERS, MOTORISTS, PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND DEALERS

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NON FLUID LUBRICATING OIL, FAMOUS BOSS STOVES OF 4 BURNERS, JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX AND CLEANER FOR MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, ETC.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Multani Tatulram Girdharidas, the mortgagee at his godown, near old Small Causes Court, at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. Roy Sampat, the mortgagor.

About 27 casks big American non-Fluid lubricating oil.

5 casks small American non-Fluid lubricating oil.

About 23 cases each of 2 tins American non-fluid lubricating oil.

9 Famous Boss Stoves of 4 burners and tanks, burners, wicks for the stoves.

1 Lot Johnson's prepared and powdered wax, wood dye and other colours for motor cars, Furniture Pianos, etc.

The above is on view,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES MEXICAN No. 1000.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moosa the following goods:—

5 bales Century Mexican No. 1000.
5 bales Bomanji Mexican No. 1000.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES-YARNS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 11th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near Tamba Kanta Paydhoni, near the shop of Mr. Iswardas Vanilal, by order of Mr. Abdul-Tayab Ismailjee Maskati, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoobhoy; the following goods.

50 Bales Yarns, No. 12, Elphinstone Mills, Flower Tie, Flag Ticket each bale 400 lb.
25 bales Yarns No. 10 David Mills, Flower Tie Kokato Ticket, each bale 400 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF A FRENCH "CHARRON" MOTOR TAXI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale-Room the following Motor Taxi.

By order of Boman Khodabux Irani and on account and at the risk of Hormasji Framji Vapiwalla, the Mortgagor.

One French "Charron" Motor Taxi No. 2044, 12 H.-P., 4 cylinder and torpedo body.

The car can be inspected by appointment.

SALE OF WHITE TANJIBS, SHIRTINGS AND BLACK TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co. of Apollo Chambers, Fort.

E E—E S—1284 D S and C—2500-4 5 Bales Sassoon's white Tanjib, No. 360, Shipment December, 1917 and January 1918: ex. s.s. "Elysia."

By order of Messrs. Lawji Hemraj and on account and at the risk of Mr. Makhanlal Bajranlal.

1 Bale 50 Pieces English Grey Shirting No. 63058,
1 Bale 50 Pieces Japanese Grey Shirting No. 6363.

By order of the concerned.

40 Bales Black Twill 26" by 52 yards of Manockji Petit Mills.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Nathoo Tekaji & Co., the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of July, 1912, and made between Oodhavji Dhunjibhai Engineer of the one part and Hajarimal, Nathooji and others, carrying on business in the name of Nathoo Tekaji & Co., of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada outside the Fort in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 166/4/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1952, 1953, New No. 9086 Old Survey No. 250 and New Survey No. 4946 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the North by the property of Lohar Ganesh Bhanji and on the South formerly by the property of Luxumon Ramji and now of Lukshmabai, widow of Lukshmanrao Kapdi and assessed by the assessor and collector of assessment under C Ward No. 7606 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 133 to 137, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1918.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

		Rs.	a.
1	Mysteries of Court of London, 17 Vols.	12	0
2	Mysteries of London, 13 Vols.	7	0
3	Mysteries of Old London, 3 Vols.	2	4
4	Memoirs of a Maid Servant, 8 Volts.	5	0
5	Bronze Statue, 4 Vols. (illustrated)	3	0
5a	Do. do. (Non-illustrated)	2	0
6	Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, 4 Vols.	3	0
7	Loves of the Harem, 4 Vols.	3	0
8	Coral Island, 4 Vols.	3	0
9	Rye House Plot, 4 Vols.	3	0
10	Pickwick Abroad, 3 Vols.	2	4
11	Pope Joan, 3 Vols.	1	12
12	Canonbury House, 3 Vols.	2	4
13	Empress Euginie's Boudoir, 3 Vols.	2	4
14	Soldier's Wife, 2 Vols.	1	4
15	Mary Stuart, 2 Vols.	1	4
16	May Middleton, 2 Vols.	1	8
17	Robert Macaire, 2 Vols.	1	0
18	Seamstress, (complete)	1	0

PRICES NETT.

Apply:—
CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.
MADRAS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Monday, 10th June

The Sparkling American Musical Comedy

" Mr. Manhattan "

Tuesday, 11th June

The Ever Popular Musical Comedy

" HIGH JINKS "

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday June 12th, 13th and 14th

For the first time in India

The most stupendous production ever attempted by the Bandman Opera Co.

The powerfully Dramatic Musical Play in 3 Acts and Eleven Scenes.

" CHU CHIN CHOW "

Now Crowding His Majesty's Theatre, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE :—As the action of the play commences immediately on the rise of the Curtain all Patrons are earnestly requested to be in their seats by 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, June 15th

BOMBAY FAVOURITE MUSICAL COMEDY

"To-Night's the Night"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at Rose & Co., To-night's and Sunday's Plans at the Theatre after 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

THE FAMOUS PRETTY RUSSIAN ARTISTE

MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA

MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA

in

"FLORA THE MODEL"

FRUITFUL CALIFORNI

Scenic

CONQUEST OF THE POLE

A Fantastic Comedy.

STARTLING !
SPECTACULAR !
SENSATIONAL !

are the incidents depicted in each chapter of the new

HELEN HOLMES

railroad novel.

THE RAILROAD RAIDERS

It's in fifteen chapters each jammed with thrills and dramatic climaxes. It's the most costly—most stupendous serial photo-play presented this year. It's the greatest Helen Holmes success.

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Chapters 10, 11 and 12

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS &
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI RD BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR ! HOUSES PACKED YESTERDAY !

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MR. E. H. DU CASSE presents the late

SIR HERBERT TREE

in his very last film appearance

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
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Featuring the idol of million's

— EDDIE POLO —

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CHAPTER 16.

The arrival of the Hospital Trains from Mons. Fall of Antwerp, etc.

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BY

NORA MOORE

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A beautiful Thrilling Drama

House of Correction

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CLASICAL DANCER

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Telephone No. 2417.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, May 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			16,000
" Exports to Great Britian			13,000
" to Continent..			18,000
Futures at New York July			25.01
" " Oct.			23.66
" " Jan.			23.20
Spot Cotton at New York			29.55
" " Orleans			30.00
Futures at New Orleans July			25.47
" Oct.			23.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars			99½

New York, June 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			7,000
" Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" to Continent			9,000
Futures at New York July			24.49
" " Oct.			23.20
" " Jan.			22.74
Spot Cotton at New York			29.60
" " Orleans			30.00
Futures at New Orleans July			25.10
" Oct.			22.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars			99½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 8.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 666. The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 669, advanced to Rs. 672 and again dropped to Rs. 669, remaining at and about this price for some time, with business passing. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing prices were as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand chiefly for stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 667½
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 682/3
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 695
" " Westerns	"	..	" 685

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 7th June 1918.

Cotton	4,754 bales.
Wheat	18,534 cwts.
Linseed	7,188 "
Rape, &c.	260 "
Gingelyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	176 "
Groundnuts	582 "
Castorseed	3,615 "
Rice	6,992 "
Myrabolams	887 "
Cottonseed	367 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	7,393 "
Jowar	1,677 "
Maize	41 "
Barley	3,891 "

*These now include arrivals by sea.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 7th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	82 8 0	7 7 6
" " Cawnpore 70-36	82 0 0	7 7 0
" " Karachi Bansla	81 0 0	7 5 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 5 0	-- --
" Cawnpore	7 4 0	-- --
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	-- --
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin	7 18 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	72 0 0	-- --
" Gajar 75.25	63 0 0	-- --
" Gajar 50.50	59 0 0	-- --
" Black	53 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	41 8 0	-- --
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	-- --
Barley	38 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	51 0 0	10 12 0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7	11	6
Linseed Sept.	9	0	6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 8th 1918.

Rate per lb.

Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No. 10	14—9
Shuplex No. 10	14—3
Edward No. 10	14—3
Light Houses No. 6½	13—2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8th 1918.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
" Demand	1	6	1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1	6	7
Tcs. Demand			203½
American Dollars			279
Hongkong			213
Shanghai			305½
Japan			145½
Singapore			155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-12-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-12-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-6-0.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 109-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight France Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 99.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm, but declined during the course of the day on account of profit taking and speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2075, Swan 690, Standard 1947-8, Simplex 887-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 630, New Greats 375, M. Petit 2450, Madhowji 2355, Luxmi Cotton 1775, Kohinoor 1525, Kasturchand 1300, Indore Malwa 340, Indian Bleaching 190, Finlay 527/8, Fazulbhoy 847/8, Currimbhoy 380, Crescent 250, Century 472/8, Central India 2532/8, Bombay United 932-8, Bombay Dyeing 1370, Advance 1300, Tata New D. 400, Tata Old D. 1220, Tata New O. 100, Tata Old 253/12, Shivrajpur 44, Katni Defd. 1270, Katni Ord. 246/4, Indian Cement 335, Cen. Mining 40, Bundi 22, Alcocks 860, Bombay-Burma 670, Bombay Tramway 370, Bombay Steam 317/8 and Tata Hydro 1230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Standards 1,952/8, Simplex 890, Shapurji 137/8, M. Petit 2,430, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,530, Kasturchand 1,280 Fazulbhoy 850, Currimbhoy 375, Century 470, Cen. India 2,530, By. Dyeing 1360, Advance 1,325 Tata New D. 370, Tata New O. 90, Katni Ordy. 245, Ind. Cement 350, Alcocks 855, Bombay Tramway 367/8, By. Steam 315, Tata Hydro 1,240.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the market for jute shares prices ruled very firm and a large amount of business was done at increased rates. Owing to run on jute shares there was very little inquiry for coal or miscellaneous. Following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Sowardis 15-12.

Jute :—Auckland (ord) 400; Alliance (ord) 583; Anglo-India (ord) 171-8; Barnagore (ord) 122; Bally 228; Clive (ord) 345; Dalhousie (ord) 515; Delta (ord 660; Empire (ord) 61-8; 62; Fort Gloster (ord) 650; Fort William (ord) 337; Gondalpara (ord) 865; Howrah (ord) 45; Kamarhatty (ord) 675; Kanknarrah (ord) 770; Lawrence (ord) 534; Lothian (ord) 265; Lansdowne (ord) 357; Naihati (ord) 560; New Central (ord) 775; Northbrook (ord) 56-8; Standard (ord) 590; Union (ord) 771.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Paper (ord) 100; Coke Consumers 12-8; x. d.; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 129; 130; Titaghur Paper (ord) 371.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The cloth markets were closed, yesterday, on account of the *Amvas* holiday.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 8th

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs.	500-0	.. Rs.	14,300-0
Cash Certificates	"	1,100-8	"	17,879-4
Total ..		1,600-8	..	

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Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)

Minilla Ropes 1¼" to 8"

All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.

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Galvanized Pipes.

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RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEW & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

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POPE JOAN

by

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

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OBTAINS for you Instantaneous Relief from all PAINS.

Liberal Terms for Merchants.

Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.

SOLE AGENTS :—
THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES.
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

RACING IN CEYLON.

SECOND MONSOON MEETING.

LYNCH'S SUGCESS.

The following report is reproduced from "The Ceylon Morning Leader":—

The second day's races of the Monsoon Meet were run in ideal weather on May 25. There was again a card of seven events and the fields were good except in one race.

The races opened with the Second Division of the Bedouin Handicap for which five Arabs faced the starter out of six entries, and Kenneth, the hot favourite, came in an easy winner. In the second race, the Serpentine Stakes, there were ten entries, but only four went to the post. It was again favourite race, and Cock O' the School came in somewhat easy. There were eleven competitors in the Cinnamon Stakes, and Wordsworth who was greatly fancied came in the winner, while Winnie B, who was not expected to be placed rewarded her backers with Rs. 84. The first Division of Bedouin Handicap fell to First King who had plenty of support. The Farewell Plate, a very open event, was won easily by Little Star, who was not so well fancied, and the Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 84 on him for a win. The Ascot Stakes saw seven horses at the past, out of thirteen wentries and Memento, who was prime favourite, disappointed her supporters by allowing Sungrebe to beat her, tnough by a neck. The last race, the Melbourne Plate, was contested by eight horses and was won easily by Anemone. Lynch rode four winners.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.—Rs. 1,300, of which the Second will receive Rs. 200, and the Third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight: Handicap. Distance: 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for Ponies not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Fred Abeysundera's KENNETH, 8-2, Lynch 1
Mr. C. M. Nilgiriya's SAVOY, 8-11, O'Neil 2
Mr. Fairleigh's WARRIOR, 9-8, Huxley 3
Mr. R. Sivagurunathan's MALWA, 9-12, Bullock 0
Mr. Christie's WELLINGTON, 8-0, Mendi Hussan 0

The Race:—Ali Baba was scratched. A rather poor race, which at the start was between Kenneth and Wellington. The former took the lead and in a couple of seconds Wellington got abreast, while Malwa brought up the rear. At the six furlong post, Wellington assumed the lead, but Kenneth soon got abreast and then came in front, while Wellington was seen to drop back. Kenneth led into the straight where Warrior and Savoy came up, and the end resulted in a procession, Kenneth leading by ten lengths while Warrior was three lengths behind Savoy.

Time 2 mins. 14/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 21 for a win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.

Tote paid Rs. 3.

THE SERPENTINE STAKES.—Rs. 1,300, of which the Second will receive Rs. 200, and the Third Rs. 100. For Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight: Handicap. Distance: 7 Furlongs, Entrance, Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Lonsdale's COCK O' the SCHOOL, 8-11, J. Flynn 1
Mr. A. Fellowes Gordon's CHERRY BLOSSOM, 8-11, O'Neil 2
Mr. Heather's MYRA, 9-3, Huxley ... 3
Mr. Wentworth's JUNGLE COCK, 10-0, Lynch 0

The Race.—Memento, Peterhof, Weybridge, Cauldron, King Cocoanut and Kilmarnock were scratched. Jungle Cock took the lead with Cock O' the School immediately behind, but on approaching the straight, the former fell back and Cherry Blossom with Cock O' the School, Myra and Jungle Cock being almost behind abreast. In the straight, Cock O' the School increased his pace and won by one and half lengths while ten lengths separated the second and third.

Time 1 min. 34 2/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 19 for a win and Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 for places.

Tote paid Rs. 4.

THE CINNAMON STAKES.—Rs. 1,500, of which the Second will receive Rs. 300 and the Third Rs. 200. For Horses that have not won a race since 30th September, 1917. Weight: Handicap. Distance: 5 Furlongs. Entrance: Rs. 15 with Rs. 17,50 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Providence's WORDSWORTH, 9-6, Huxley 1
Mr. F. T. Wright's WINNIE B, 7-7, Harrison 2
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-7, Templeman 3
Mr. Wentworth's St. ANDREW'S 10-6, Moncrieff 0
Mr. F. T. Wright's DEVON, 9-12, Flynn 0
Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa's SORDELLO, 9-9, Bullock 0
Mr. Cuckoo's SILENCE, 8-11, Coomber 0
Mr. Wentworth's CAULDRON, 7-8, Lynch 0
Mr. Lonsdale's TALISMAN, 8-3, Flynn 0
Mr. Nilgiriya's PRIMEVAL, 9-3, Amaris 0
Mr. Rajah's KILMARNOCK, 7-3, Walker 0

The Race:—Joyous Gard was scratched. Winnie B. took a good lead with the others in a bunch behind excepting Devon who was badly left. A fine race ensued in the straight where Winnie B, who was several lengths ahead was caught up in front of the stand by Wordsworth and beaten at the post by three-quarters of a length. The same distance separated the second and third.

Time 1 min. 6 4/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 23 for a win and Rs. 10, 84 and Rs. 12 for places.

Tote paid Rs. 5.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.—Division I.—Rs. 1,300, of which the Second will receive Rs. 200 and the Third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight: Handicap. Distance: 1 mile. Entrance: Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for Ponies not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Fairleigh's FIRST KING, 7-9, Lynch 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ARGONAUT, 8-5, Walker, ... 2
Mr. W. H. Atkinson's SCABOUND, 8-3, Flynn 3
Mr. Wentworth's COMPRADORE, 9-4, Harrison 0
Mr. J. G. Abeydeera's SWEDEN, 8-11, Bullock 0
Mr. S. H. Barlow's SIR SATU, 7-11, Mr. Obeyesekera 0

The Race:—Lord Roseberry was scratched. A very good start with Sir Satu in front and Compradore at his heels. Compradore soon assumed the lead and First King was in the third place. On nearing the straight, First King came up and got ahead, while opposite the stand Argonaut offered him a hot challenge and a grand race ensued. First King passed the post first by half a length and two lengths separated the second and third.

Time: 2 min. 1 2/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid: Rs. 19 for a win and Rs. 13 and Rs. 43 for places. Tote paid Rs. 4.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Rs. 1,750, of which the Second will receive Rs. 350, and the Third Rs. 200. For Horses entered on the 1st Day. Weight: Handicap. Distance: About 1¼ Miles. Entrance Rs. 17,50 with Rs. 20 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Wentworth's LITTLE STAR, 7-4, Lynch 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 9-4, Templeman 2
Mr. Heather's CARLOS, 9-3, Huxley ... 3
Mr. Tom Harrison's JOYOUS GARD, 9-10, Bullock 0
Mr. Lonsdale's THE CROWN, 9-7, J. Flynn 0
Mr. F. T. Wright's MIMI, 7-9, R. J. Flynn 0
Mr. A. E. Ephraum's ALPINEI 8-3, Amaris 0
Mr. Heywood's SANS GENE, 7-6, Harrison 0

The Race:—Mordennis, Cirrus, Sordello, Devon, Sungrebe, Arthur C and Cock O' the School were scratched. A good start resulted in County Cricket taking the lead. while Joyous Gard, on the outside kept to the railings and scaled them near the paddocks. Mimi took the lead from County Cricket near the Asylum end, being about half a length in front, and on entering the straight Mimi fell back giving the lead to Mr. de Soysa's horse but Little Star came up gamely and after a hot challenge got in front and was never caught. County Cricket was three lengths behind, while a length and a half separated the second from the third.

Time 2 min. 18 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 34 for a win and Rs. 10, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places

Tote paid Rs. 6.

THE ASCOT STAKES.—Rs. 1,500, of which the Second will receive Rs. 300, and the Third Rs. 200. For Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Weight: Handicap Distance: 6 Furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 15 with Rs. 17.50 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Wentworth's SUNGREBE, 9-0, Lynch 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-3, Templeman 2
Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa's HIMELLA, 8-13, O'Neil 3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 9-4, Walker 0
Mr. Fred Abeysundere's GOLDEN HORDE, 8-13, Mr. Obeyesekera 0
Mr. Heather's BETTY BIRR, 8-5, Flynn 0
Mr. Manton's VELOCITY, 7-5, Harrison 0

The Race.—Myra, Wordsworth, Arthur C., Sans Gene, Winnie B, and Anemone were scratched. At the start, Memento took the lead with Enchantment immediately behind and Sungrebe coming third. Entering the straight Sungrebe took second place and after a severe struggle with Memento won by a neck almost at the winning post.

Time: 1 min. 19 1/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 24 for a win and Rs. 10, Rs. 23 and Rs. 12 for places. Tote paid Rs. 4.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Rs. 1,000, of which the Second will receive Rs. 200 and the Third Rs. 100. For Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Weight: Welter Handicap. Gentlemen Riders allowed 7 lbs. Distance: 1½ Miles. Entrance: Rs. 10, with Rs. 15 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 24th May, 1918.

Mr. Christie's ANEMONE, 10-3, Templeman 1
Mr. Wentworth's CLEMATIS, 8-11, Lynch 2
Mr. S. H. Barlow's POODLE FAKER, 9-7, Mr. Obeyesekera 3
Mrs. J. S. Harper's SVETIC, 10-7, Huxley 0
Dr. R. Saravanamuttu's KING COCONUT, 9-12, Moncrieff 0
Mr. Wentworth's FALCON QUEEN, 9-2, Flynn 0
Mr. C. J. Adamthwaite's SPANISH MAIN II, 8-7, Bullock 0
Mr. C. M. Nilgiriya's HALU, 7-10, Harrison 0

The Race.—Shinfield was scratched. Halu took the lead, but only for a very short distance, and then Clematis was seen at the head with Spanish Main close to her. In the straight Clematis came up but Anemone offered a hot challenge and won by three lengths, two lengths separating Poodle Faker from Clematis, Svetec was badly left behind while Falcon Queen went lame.

Time: 1 min. 20 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 49 for a win and Rs. 17, Rs. 10 and Rs. 41 for places. Tote paid Rs. 6.

The report of the Cotton Committee will reach the Government of India in October.

The Provincial Insolvency Bill will be ready for introduction, in the Imperial Legislative Council in Autumn.

Mr. Henderson, Imperial Agriculturist, has been placed on special duty for purchase of agricultural implements, stores, and cattle for development of agriculture in Mesopotamia.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The Bay monsoon is passing up the Gangetic plain. Rain has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan and local in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces, north Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma east and north Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Akyab, Chittagong and Mymensingh two, Darjeeling, Barisal, Ranchi, Purnea and Patna one and a half, Bareilly one, Bahraich three, Mussooree one and a half, Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Simla two, Murree one and Ratnagiri one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th June 1918.	Total since 1st, June 1918.	June 1st to 8th June. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.65	2.33	5.65	2.39
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.24	2.40	5.45	1.19
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.20	2.02	4.78	1.52
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.41	2.04	5.34	2.02

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.768 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4 "
Minimum do. do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	189 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.53 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.04 "
Do. do. year	14.67 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th June 1918.....	0.12 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m	ft. in	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	8	m 11 8	29 3	8	m 4 10	14 8
		10 49a	26 10		5 5a	18 10
Sun.	9	m 11 53	29 8	9	m 4 56	14 7
		11 36a	26 10		5 55a	18 6
Mon.	10	m 6 42	25 2	10	m 11 31	19 8
		5 49a	26 4			
Tues	11	m 0 21	26 9	11	m 6 22	15 3
		1 12a	29 4		7 25a	18 4
Wed.	12	m 1 5	26 5	12	m 7 1	16 0
		1 48a	28 9		8 6a	18 5
Thur	13	m 1 48	25 10	13	m 7 37	16 11
		2 23a	28 0		8 45a	18 8
Fri	14	m 2 30	25 3	14	m 8 12	18 0
		2 57a	27 2		9 27a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
June 8 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m a.m.
New Moon 9d. 5h. 32.7m a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8 3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th June, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in slight defect except in the extreme north; night temperature continues above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average. Day temperature is locally below normal; night temperature is in defect in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in lower Sin, while in Rajputana both day and night temperatures are below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature continues in slight or moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen, Ratnagiri receiving 1.40in. Bombay 0.65in. and Mormugao 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are slightly below normal in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Madras Deccan. Dust-storms are reported from the west of Rajputana and of the Central Provinces, but no rain has fallen.

Rainfall appears likely in the Konkan and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th June)	84.3	72.9	81	..	0	0
Jask	94.7	81.1	49	..	0	—0.06
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th June)	96.3	87.8	67	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.6	85.8	66	..	0	—0.04
Rawalpindi	106.4	78.9	48	..	0	—0.20
Lahore	105.2	82.3	57	..	0.19	+0.11
Hissar	104.9	86.3	48	..	0.17	—0.02
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	103.0	80.0	76	..	1.04	+0.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.6	84.3	47	..	0.00	+0.84
Mainpuri	104.8	80.1	71	..	0.35	+0.35
Jhansi	101.8	86.0	55	..	1.28	+1.24
Cawnpore	99.6	77.9	78	..	1.06	+0.88
Allahabad	100.8	76.8	75	..	1.89	+1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.9	88.6	68	..	0	—0.01
Karachi	87.0	82.2	81	..	0	—0.07
Ajmer	95.9	77.8	62	..	0	—0.02
Jalpore	100.1	79.5	58	..	0	—0.05
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	80.0	64.3	90	..	0.22	+0.17
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	79.3	68	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	85.6	81.1	81	..	0	—0.27
Veraval	85.3	80.8	75	..	0.06	—0.11
Rajkot	97.8	73.6	62	..	0	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	102.6	78.4	73	..	0	—0.52
Surat	91.2	80.5	66	..	0.29	—0.11
Ahmedabad	103.2	82.2	64	..	0.30	+0.26
Deesa	97.8	78.9	68	..	0	—0.08
Neemuch	93.7	76.6	57	..	0.01	—0.04
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.9	82.3	53	..	0.75	+0.69
Saugor	95.8	79.2	50	..	1.66	+1.66
Hoshangabad	98.9	80.2	55	..	0.51	+0.02
Khandwa	98.9	77.5	60	..	0	—0.54
Akola	98.9	72.9	56	..	0.67	—0.14
Amraoti	96.8	78.1	56	..	1.62	+0.59
Nagpur	96.9	81.1	49	..	2.91	+1.01
Chanda	98.7	82.0	64	..	2.45	+1.75
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.4	76.4	81	0.05	2.33	—0.30
Ratnagiri	86.9	73.9	93	1.40	3.60	—2.14
Marmugao	87.5	..	83	0.16	1.70	—3.58
Karwar	86.8	76.5	91	0.06	2.05	—6.73
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.2	74.9	52	..	0	—1.04
Ahmednagar	91.4	68.9	65	..	0	—1.58
Poona	88.5	72.1	80	..	0.18	—1.07
Sholapur	95.3	70.7	63	0.02	0.13	—1.37
Bijapur	91.4	70.1	69	..	0.02	—1.10
Belgaum	89.2	66.8	90	0.07	0.44	—1.59
Aurangabad	91.2	70.9	67	0.02	0.24	—0.90
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.7	75.7	57	..	1.08	+0.56
Hyderabad	95.1	74.6	62	..	1.07	—0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	76.7	73	..	4.24	—4.02
Calicut	87.0	75.7	83	0.02	2.15	—5.91
Cochin	85.7	75.9	74	..	3.16	—3.91
Colombo	87.1	80.1	79	..	0.31	—2.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102.1	82.0	59	..	..	—1.03
Bellary	95.8	73.6	61	..	0.05	—0.63
Cuddapah	92.2	70.3	62	0.18	0.38	—0.38
Madras	98.0	80.7	46	..	0.17	—0.31
Bangalore	87.0	63.1	76	..	1.01	—0.30
Coimbatore	90.5	66.1	68	..	..	—0.42
Trichinopoly	101.8	77.8	49	..	..	—0.51
Negapatam	98.3	79.9	64	..	..	—0.2

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th June, 1918, was 29.965 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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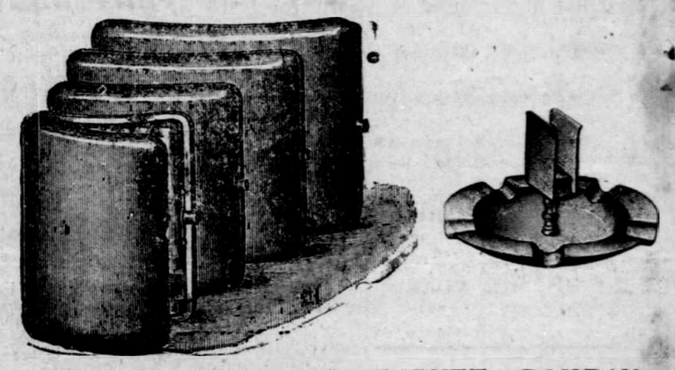

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay War Conference. Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
High Court re-opens after Summer Vacation.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association: Annual Meeting, Killick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan to be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 11.

Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SATURDAY, June 8.

Monday, 10th.—6-45 a.m. Salsette Detachment.
Troop Drill, Juhu Sands.
7 a.m. Fort, Riding School.
Tuesday, 11th.—7 a.m., Fort, Riding School.
Wednesday, 12th.—7-15 a.m. Churchgate Squadron Parade, A. B. C. and D. Troops. All members will attend.
Thursday, 13th.—6-15 p.m. Volunteer Club, Dismounted Drill.
Friday, 14th.—7 a.m. Fort, Riding School.
Saturday, 15th—4 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.

NOTE.

Spoon competitions will commence with the first Range practice.

C. H. PARTRIDGE, 2nd-Lieut., Acting Adjutant, 4th Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar will be a candidate for election from the F (Parel) Ward at the ensuing General Election of the Bombay Corporation.

FIRE IN MANGALDAS ROAD.

With reference to the fire that broke out on the 5th instant in the factory of Messrs. Mahaveerprasad Soorajprasad and Bros., we are informed by the firm that the following articles worth about Rs. 12,000 have been burnt:—6 Singer sewing machines, 900 razais and 2,000 vests flannel B. T., 60 coats warm troops B. T. and 750 knickers khaki, I. T. The last three items were made up from the materials supplied by the Army Clothing Dept.

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DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY

CONDITIONS OF POPULAR RALLY.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay held yesterday evening at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, when Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar was in the chair:—

"That in view of the decision of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to hold a Provincial War-Conference to consider the resolution passed at the Delhi War-Conference, this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves as follows:—

That H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as President of the Bombay Provincial War-Conference be requested to intimate it to H. E. the Viceroy as being the emphatic public opinion, of this Presidency, that though every loyal citizen of India would like to respond to the appeal of the Viceroy for Indian manpower to defend this country against foreign invasion, it would be practically impossible for the natural leaders of public opinion to influence and inspire the people, especially those classes from whom a citizen-army would ordinarily be recruited, to go in for military service, with enthusiastic alacrify, unless and until immediate steps are taken—

(1) To guarantee by an Act of Parliament within a definite period responsible self-government to India with the Congress-League Scheme as the first step.

(2) To establish military colleges in India and admit thereto Indians without any distinction of caste or colour.

(3) To throw to Indians who may have received military education at such colleges at least 40 per cent. of the total number of the King's commissions in India and to put the recipients on the same footing as Europeans in respect of pay, promotion, pension, allowances and all privileges.

(4) To throw open all the services in the army and navy and the Air-craft to Indians and to remove all distinctions between Indians and Europeans as to pay, pension, etc.

(5) To repeal the Arms Act.

(6) To repeal the Press Act.

(7) To grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners.

The second resolution authorised the President to forward copies of the first resolution to H. E. the Governor and to the popular leaders invited to attend the Provincial War-Conference.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. G. B. Deshpande, Mr. Kowjalgee, Mr. Gosavi, Dr. Savarkar, among others, addressed the meeting.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The following match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for Ralli C. C. by 86 runs:—

RALLI BROS. C. CLUB.
Gorakshakar (capt.) 6, Hodiwalla 56, J. Machliwalla 35, K. Manker 0, N. Darukhanawalla 48, Extras 9, Total 154.
For 3 wickets and declared innings closed.

EASTERN BANK C. CLUB.
Rege 0, J. Driver 18, D'Mello 1, Newsam (capt) 22, J. C. Driver 1, Almeida 0, Goodhand 0, D'Souza 10, Rabadi 10, Pinge 0, Diket 1, Extras 5, Total 68.

KNOCKED TO DEATH BY CAR

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu boy Amrita Vishna, aged 7, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car on the evening of Saturday last on Lamington Road On the evening of Saturday at about 9 o'clock a motor car was going along the proper side of the road when the boy suddenly darted into the roadway. The driver of the car, Abdul Rahman Shaik Ahmed Khan, who saw the deceased just as he had come near the car could not stop the car, before the boy was knocked down. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital but he succumbed to his injuries there after admission. The House Surgeon gave evidence to the effect that the boy had received multiple injuries, and there was a compound fracture of the skull; the death was due to the shock due to the injuries received. Deputy Inspector Ball deposed before the Coroner that he had made inquiries into the matter, and that the road where the fatal accident took place was very dark.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down by a motor car on Lamington Road when he rushed suddenly into the road way at night and that the occurrence was inevitable, as far as the driver was concerned.

HELP TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following further donations:—H. E. Lady Chelmsford Rs. 150, Mrs. C. M. Salway Rs. 30, "In memory of my dear husband" Rs. 25, Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsi Rs. 26, Messrs. Mervanji and Hormasji Cama Rs. 25, Mr. Manilal Laxmidas Dalal Rs. 15, Mrs. W. S. Millard Rs. 10, Sums below ten Rs. 84. Towards the School Children Feeding Fund: Lady Mehta (in sacred memory of her mother late mother Rai Goolbai, D. Shroff) Rs. 50, Mr. Rustom Dosabhoy Tata (on the occasion of the navjot ceremony of his daughter Ratan) Rs. 25, Dr. K. N. Sahiar Rs. 15, through B. T. Rs. 34.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Indian Education Society's A. V. School for Gujarati and Marathi speaking girls up to first five standards has been opened at Mr. Devare's bungalow at Dadar, just opposite Rao Bahadur Dr. Dadarkar's bungalow. Competent and experienced teachers have been engaged, the services of lady teachers being also secured. Provision is made for the teaching of needle work, drawing, music, domestic hygiene and all other subjects requisite for girls. The school building is spacious and well ventilated. It is therefore, expected that the public will take the benefit of this new institution by sending their girls to it as early as possible. Classes for Gujarati speaking boys have been added to the above Society's King George English School, which is a full High School.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

EX-SECRETARY OF BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The fifth Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which E. E. Hare, late secretary of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, is charged with criminal misappropriation. There were three charges. In the first case he was alleged to have sold some iron joists, and misappropriated Rs. 1,862, in the second case he sold other articles and misappropriated the sale proceeds and also used for his use the money in cash. The case was adjourned till 24th instant.

MR. MONTAGU'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

HYDERABAD LEAGUE'S SUPPORT TO SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

The following Resolution was unanimously passed at a Meeting of the Hyderabad (Sind) branch of the Indian Home Rule League held last week:—

This branch of the Indian Home Rule League is emphatically of opinion that the premature of adoption of the attitude of non-rejection or acceptance under protest of even a small instalment of the reform outlined in the Congress-League Scheme, if enacted in a statute by Parliament, is extremely inexpedient and detrimental to the interests of the country, and against the general trend of the public opinion in the country. This League is of the deliberate opinion that the country should be prepared to consider the desirability of adopting passive resistance and all other forms of constitutional agitation in case such instalment falls short of the Congress-League Scheme.

This League therefore suggests the extreme advisability of calling another Special Session of the Congress or holding the December Congress earlier on a date between the enactment of the statute and the publication of the regulations for election for the purpose of deciding what the attitude of the country should be towards the statute.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN MOTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A deputation of the Surat Home Rule League consisting of Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker and others visited Mota on the 7th instant. A meeting was held in the noon where Mr. Banker delivered a lecture on "Swarajya," Mr. Dayabhai, a leading pleader of Surat, being in the chair. Mr. Banker evoked much enthusiasm among the farmers by his lucid exposition of the tenets of Swarajya, and asked the audience to prepare themselves for the duties of future free citizenship. Great joy prevailed when he informed them that their brother farmers had gained success in Kaira in their righteous struggle. Messrs. Dayalji and Cooverji also spoke on the subject.

The meeting came to a close after Mr. J. Mehta had proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Banker and the president.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF SPECIAL CONGRESS.

"MAHRATTA'S" STATEMENT NOT EXPLICIT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 9.

Apropos of the announcement in "New India" that Mr. Tilak does not wish to occupy the chair of the forthcoming special session of the Congress but prefers that the session should be held in Bombay and be presided over by the Raja of Mahumadabad, the "Mahratta's" statement is not so explicit. It says "We can understand the desire of the people that Mr. Tilak should preside but there are other considerations also why a different course may be followed"; and it adds "It seems to us that the whole discussion on the venue of the Congress and the presidentship is premature especially in view of the declaration of Mr. Montagu that the scheme of reforms will not be considered by the War Cabinet till autumn next owing to the preoccupations due to the war, there is time enough, we think, for betting on the names of the candidates in the running for the presidentship."

MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR BONDS.

MAGISTRATE'S EXTRAORDINARY REFLECTIONS ON MORAL STANDARD.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 8.

The hearing of the charge of misappropriating War Bonds certificates for Rs. 17,000 belonging to a Mrs. Mointyre was concluded to-day by the District Magistrate, Rangoon. In this case Phillip Scoggings, a European, late banking assistant in Thomas Cook and Sons, Rangoon branch, is alleged to have pledged the certificate with Messrs. Bat thazar and Son as security for their loan to him of Rs. 6,000. The accused to-day admitted taking the security from the safe and pleaded guilty. Accused put up a strong plea for clemency and stated that he had been with the firm since 1907. He has had melancholia and nervous depression. His existence had been rendered unbearable. It had shattered his nerves and he was quite sure had he enjoyed normal health he could never have committed the offence.

His worship in his judgment said, the accused had been charged with theft as clerk of property in possession of his employers. He might have been charged with forgery, but it appeared unnecessary to multiply charges against him. Medical evidence had been produced to show that the accused suffered from lupus, the disfiguring and painful effects of which are calculated to prey upon his mind and sap the moral fibre. Taking these things into consideration and the hardship Indian imprisonment involved upon a Europtan, the Magistrate added that one expected a higher standard of morality and honesty from an educated European than one did from an oriental with fewer initial advantages. But the interest of the banking community and the public had to be protected and he sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The name of the following British officer appears in the casualty list No. 671, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. R. Willis, RG.A.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

POONA CONFERENCE'S DEMAND.

NEED OF A CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 8.

The Second Educational Conference reassembled this morning in the Kirloskar Theatre under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri and the audience again was very large. Mr. Seddon, Commissioner of the Central Division, attended this morning's proceedings.

Professor K. R. Kanitkar moved and Professor D. R. Gharpure seconded the following resolution:—This Conference recommends to the University that the undergraduate teachers in secondary schools should not be required to keep terms in a college as a necessary preliminary condition for appearing for the University examination provided that they have served in a secondary school for two years and are in service at the time of appearing for these examinations, provided also that at the B.A., examination such teachers should not be allowed to offer a scientific subject as their optional subject.

Mr. Kanitkar in speaking to this resolution said that secondary teachers enjoyed such exemption in Madras and Allahabad Universities and there was no reason why it should not be extended to teachers in the Bombay presidency. The resolution was passed unanimously.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The next resolution relating to military training in schools and colleges was moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, It ran as follows:—"This Conference regards it necessary that all students in the higher classes of schools and in colleges should have some military training and calls upon the Government and the University to make arrangements whereby such training shall form part of the regular education of the students.

Mr. Paranjpye, in moving the resolution, pointed out how it was urgently necessary at the present time that all youths capable of bearing arms should be trained to do so in defence of the country and the Empire and how apart from the exigencies of the present situation, military training was at all times a necessary and important element in the educational system of all countries. Without it the education they were receiving was lop-sided and the defect must be immediately cured. The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. D. Karmarkar and supported by Mrs. Mathurabai Dravid and carried unanimously.

Then the following resolution was considered by the Conference:—"This Conference notes with regret the discontinuance of University lectures in different subjects and earnestly hopes that the University will lose no time in encouraging post-graduate teaching both by appointing University lecturers and also by helping colleges that organise post-graduate teaching open to students of all recognised colleges." The resolution was moved by Mr. J. R. Gharpure, seconded by Professor Kale and carried unanimously.

The next resolution asked that the entrance-examination of candidates seeking admission into vernacular training colleges after passing the vernacular School Final examination be done away with and that the stipend granted to students be raised from Rs. 10 to 12 per mensem; it was carried.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The next resolution relating to the reconstruction of the Bombay University urged upon Government to give affect to the Senate's recommendation to have 70 per cent. of its fellows elected, to provide for the Vice-Chancellor being elected by the Senate, and to allow to the University freedom from Government control in the matter of regulations and recognition of institutions. The resolution was moved by Mr. H. N. Apte, seconded by Professor Bhate, supported by Mr. J. R. Gharpure, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Gharpure made an appeal to all-graduates of more than ten years standing to get themselves registered and qualify themselves for a vote. It was only by organising their own forces that they could exercise an effective voice in the University administration.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Principal Paranjpye then moved that a Conscience Clause be inserted in the Educational Codes of India. In doing so he said that personally he was for purely secular education being imparted to students in schools and colleges, but the present resolution only asked that where religious instruction was given in a state-aided institution it should not be forced upon pupils against the wishes of their parents or guardians; it should be so arranged that those who objected to such instruction should be allowed to absent themselves from the periods of religious education, without, on that account, depriving themselves of the other parts of secular education to which everyone had a right in institutions receiving aid from public money. That was the merest justice allowed in all countries, but in India, where Government were pledged to a policy of strict religious neutrality, it was particularly imperative. The Hindu University respected the conscience of the guardians of students. The projected Muslim University had a similar clause. They were only the Christian Missions that were continually violating their conscience and Government were tolerating it and thus breaking their own solemn pledges to the Indians. It was a matter of national self-respect that the Missions be forbidden hereafter to impose upon them compulsory instruction in a foreign religion, which to them was repugnent. It was a modest demand and Government would be extremely ill-advised to reject or postpone it.

The resolution was seconded by Professor Bijapurkar, who said that unlike Principal Paranjpye he regarded religious instruction as a vital part of education and he, therefore, gave a heartier support to the resolution moved by Principal Paranjpye.

INDIANS IN I. E. S.

Then a number of resolutions were put from the chair and carried. Among them were those asking that the Indian Educational Service be manned entirely by Indians, excepting those posts for which properly qualified Indians were not available, requiring a modification in the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to allow scope for and even encourage educational experiments and leave more freedom in the selection of text-books, etc., asking for an increase in the scale of grants, recommending that the vernaculars be included at least in the optional subjects in the B.A. Degree, and expressing satisfaction at the proposed institution of a degree in Teaching and at the adoption of the scheme for a School of Economics and Sociology.

DECLARATION OF LOYALTY.

The resolution protesting against the debarring of teachers from public activities was as follows:—(a) This Conference brings to the notice of Government that declarations of loyalty required to be signed by teachers in aided institutions serve no useful purpose and are unnecessarily humiliating and requests Government to discontinue them immediately; (b) This Conference also records its strong disapproval of any regulations tending to deprive teachers wholly or partially of their rights as citizens.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The resolution on National Education ran thus:—"This conference welcomes the national education movement as supplementing the present educational activities and as a new experiment in the field of education." The president in putting this resolution to the Conference remarked that the national education movement, understood in the restricted sense as supplementing the efforts of the State and affording scope to experiments, must be not only acceptable but welcome to all who wished for improvement and expansion in education.

After a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. G. N. Khare and seconded by Mr. Keshavrao of Hyderabad, the Conference adjourned.

In the afternoon papers on educational subjects will be read, after which the proceedings will be brought to a close.

ECONOMY IN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

ADVOCATED BY MADRAS GOVERNMENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 8.

A press communiqué has been issued drawing attention to material reduction in railway rolling stock in this Presidency and Government desires to enlist the cooperation of the public in avoiding all unnecessary traffic on railways. All Government departments Railway companies and public, should place contracts for purpose of goods at the nearest point from which supplies can be obtained, the questions of price being subordinated to that of railway economy in conveyance of the goods from one market to another. Profit will be liable to be restricted in the interest of conservation of rolling stock and generally all traffic which cannot be shown to be essential will be as far as possible suspended. Government trust that public generally will realise the necessity for the steps and will give whatever assistance is in their power in carrying them out.

JOBS FOR MONEY.

TWO YEARS FOR INGENIOUS SWINDLER

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Yesterday evening the Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in a case in which one Dasurathy Ghose was charged with cheating some Bengalee students by taking money from them on the false pretence that he could get them posts as Deputy Magistrates. He succeeded in duping some ten graduates and under-graduates. The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the *modus operandi* of the accused showed both striking originality and signal effectiveness. The accused did not hesitate to utilize for the purpose of cheating the names of high Government officials, amongst whom were Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler, Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr, Mr. W. R. Gourley, Sir John Woodroffe, Justice Tuenon, Dr. Thornhill, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Jenkin, Col. Maynard, Dr. Stiene, Col. Deare, Col. Green, Captain Vaux, Sir William Maxwell, Mr. Edgeley, Col. Bird, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Daly, and Mr. Hyde.

The prosecution examined the above officials to prove the falsity of the representations made by the accused. The accused was a very wily person and he had handled the fraud with great skill and ingenuity. The accused had no scruples in dragging in all and sundry, high and low, in the prosecution of his nefarious designs. Such men were a pest to society and should be treated accordingly. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for cheating.

BENGAL CIVILIAN'S DEATH IN ACTION.

THE LATE MAJOR J. C. JACK I. C. S.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Governor-in-Council has issued a communiqué expressing regret at the death on 31st May from wounds received in action of Major J. C. Jack of the Indian Civil Service. Major Jack is the fourth officer of Indian Civil Service from Bengal who has lot his life in action since the war began. The others were Messrs. Bonham Carter, Cullies, and Steele, all of whom like Major Jack had distinguished themselves in the work of civil administration before joining the army.

HUN CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOSPITALS.

NURSING STAFF ATTACKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, June 3, 4-35 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

German aeroplanes have been very active recently in bombing our rear, especially hospitals and rest camps. Five were killed and ten wounded by a bomb in the camp at Villers-Cotteret on 27th May and numerous aeroplanes returned in the evening. The first bomb fell on a hospital canteen and a nurse was buried in the ruins. A party of nurses asd territorials belonging to the camp staff were bombarded mercilessly, till three in the morning, and aircraft descended very low. The nurses took refuge in a cornfield and sheltered under the tree orund which they moved continually as aircraft circled above. Other aeroplanes arrived at daybreak, but French aeroplanes soon arrived and dispersed the raiders bringing down five.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

JAPANESE DECISION IN ABEYANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3, 7 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tokio says: The view of competent circles is that while the decision to intervene in Siberia remains in abeyance, immediate steps should be taken to help the Siberian population with necessary commodities like boots and clothing before the Germans do so.

CONVICTED FOR ESPIONAGE.

WIFE OF NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

KANSAS CITY, June 3, 7 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

Mrs. Rose Astor Stokes the wife of the New York publicist and millionaire, Mr. James phelps Stokes, has been sentenced to ten years in a penitentiary under the Espionage Law. She was for long a picturesque figure in the Socialist movement.

LEAVE FOR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

DEFINITE UNDERTAKING NOT POSSIBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

LONDON, June 4, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons Sir Rutherford asked for an assurance that all men who had been in Mesopotamia for two years would have early leave in England or at least in India.

Mr. Macpherson replied that he was communicating with General Marshall on the subject. General Marshall was fully alive to the desirability of granting leave whenever possible, and men who had been longest in Mesopotamia received first consideration; but owing to the military situation it was impossible to give a definite undertaking.

SPARING OF COLOGNE.

VATICAN THANKS BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

ROME, June 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The Vatican has thanked Britain for the willingness with which she accepted the proposal not to bombard Cologne on Corpus Christi day.

FOR EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO THE HAGUE.

LONDON, June 3, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Home Secretary, Lord Newton and General Belfield would be the British delegates to The Hague with the widest discretion in connection with the exchange of war prisoners.

DUTCH CONVOY TO E. INDIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

LONDON, June 4, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The Netherlands Government has announced that a convoy consisting of the "Noordam" carrying government officials to Dutch Indies, Army Officers and Government supplies and the Bengkalis as coaler, escorted by the battleship Hertog Hendrik and the auxiliary cruiser Tabanan will sail from Texel in the middle of June for the Dutch Indies via the Cape. The warships will carry only military personnel and military stores. No mails will be carried and no search of convoy be tolerated, but the usual formalities regarding showing papers will be observed in the event of meeting any belligerent warship.

BRITISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., June 9.

Result of The Oaks:—
My Dear 1
Ferry and Silver Bullet dead-heat 2
Fifteen ran. Dead-heat. Stonyford won by a length from My Dear, but was disqualified for bumping.
Betting at start: 3 to 1 against My Dear, 100 to 6 against Ferry, 33 to 1 against Silver Bullet.

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Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written 'legible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are request-d not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter nic any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 10th June, 1918.

THE WAR CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial War Conference meets to-day. What are the prospects of its proving a success? The question is not an idle one, for the policy to which the Government in this country have apparently committed themselves in this regard is one that must appear to most thoughtful persons as calculated to defeat the larger purposes of the whole movement as sketched by the Prime Minister. The aim intended to be served by the War Conferences—Imperial and Provincial alike—is presumably the devising of means for India to render an effective and increased contribution towards the requirements of the war. The principle of such contribution is universally admitted. It has become more and more clear with each passing day that the war has entered upon its bloodiest and most fateful phase, that the future of the Empire, in a literal sense, depends upon holding on now and winning through in the end, and, therefore, the responsibilities of the Empire have become correspondingly greater and acuter. India must play her proper part in the renewed concentration of imperial effort and mobilisation of imperial resources that is in process. The only question is how best she can put forth this effort, and on that supreme practical question the authorities in this country have so far shown a deplorable lack of vision and of sagacity. They have missed a signal opportunity for evoking the kind of national enthusiasm which is essential to the success of what must, in the nature of things, be an organised national effort, and enlisting on behalf of the Imperial cause all that is most helpful and real in the national life of India.

That has ever been their way. Mr. Montagu himself has put on record, in terms of vivid indignation, how in the early days of the war it was the Government of India that stood in the way of the people of India doing their duty by the British Empire. The people wanted to do all that lay in their power in this behalf; they were eager and enthusiastic. But the old mistrust, the chronic blundering and the eternal unimaginativeness would not be denied. And so again has history repeated itself. The Premier made a moving appeal—and a cogent appeal—for the cooperation of the people of India. The Government of India's notion of securing such cooperation was to exclude the acknowledged leaders of the people from the deliberations of their War Conference! Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant, who tower head and shoulders over everybody else in the country for their influence and their personal following, and who command the confidence of the people, in a measure which no one else can pretend or claim to, were amiably debarred from participation in the solemn conclave assembled by the officials. So much for the wisdom that inspired the selection of personnel for the Delhi Conference. There is also, of course, the not less glaring fatality of the proceedure that was ordained for its deliberations. The story is sufficiently well-known by now for us not to recapitulate it. So that, whether considered from the sentimental or the practical point of view, a policy has been followed by the authorities in India which, whatever else it may or may not achieve, is, on the face of it, not calculated to serve the purpose of the Premier's appeal.

The Government of Bombay have had the sanity not to follow the deplorable example of the Government of India in maintaining the egregious bar against the foremost leaders of the people. But the procedure that they have laid down is on a par with that followed in Delhi. A couple of formal resolutions will be submitted to the Conference, to be proposed and supported by gentlemen who have been selected for the purpose. The Conference is not to have the right of moving or considering amendments. In other words, the first condition and object of a "Conference"—viz., to confer—is ruled out. Any ideas, notions, proposals or suggestions that the members of the Conference may have are automatically precluded from coming before its consideration. All they can do is dutifully to subscribe to a couple of pious resolutions in the drawing up of which they have had no share. This is manifestly not the way to secure the maximum active co operation of the people in the object outlined by Mr. Lloyd George. What, then, is the explanation of the astoundingly stultifying procedure which has commended itself to the authorities? It lies, we think, in the fact that both Lord Chelmsford and Lord Willingdon have succumbed to their bureaucratic environment. They are surrounded by men with whom mistrust of the people is incurable, and who are therefore constitutionally incapable of genuinely desiring to cooperate with the people. Broad, generous, trusting statesmanship, therefore,—such as is called for by the times,—is conspicuous by its absence in India in these momentous days. The practical question for the country is, as it should be for British statesmen,—how long will the forces of reaction be allowed to retain their ascendancy?

THE HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court will reopen to-day after the long vacation to resume its all-important work of the maintenance and distribution of justice. In all countries the highest courts of justice have not infrequently stood between an autocrat and his oppressed subjects and been the bulwarks protecting the peoples' rights and liberties whenever threatened. That sacred function of the courts of justice, must, in the nature of things, tend to become all the more important in the circumstances which obtain at present in this country. We have here a people instinct with an ever-growing sense of national unity and community of destiny ruled by a foreign bureaucracy seeking to retain all power in its hands by forging legislative instruments to circumcribe the rising spirit of unity and ever on the alert to employ these instruments to that end. In spite of occasional lapses, it cannot be denied that the High Courts of British India have, on the whole, maintained the best traditions of British justice, and, by upholding public confidence in the administration of justice in this country, have been one of the chief factors making for the stability of British rule. On occasions they have intervened in no uncertain fashion to draw an effective rein on the career of autocratic officialdom or to check the vagaries of officials obsessed with the superiority of their colour and their race.

It is this important function, which is exercised in a peculiar degree by the Indian High Courts, that makes their independent and efficient constitution ever a matter of vital concern to the Indian public. And it is impossible in this connection not to advert to the loss sustained by the Bench in Bombay in the recent retirement of Sir Stanley Batchelor. To unfailing courtesy and patience and fine command of the English language, he added a calm and judicial temper. His thoroughly judicial attitude was strikingly apparent in his judgment in the Tilak appeal. The great awakening in the country had kindled a blazing torch of indignation against the evils of bureaucratic rule. The Government of Bombay, credited to have at its head a ruler of liberal sympathies, made a bold attempt to gag the mouths of those who were telling the people unsavoury truths about their Civilian masters. That mischievous attempt, calculated to undermine the very foundations of the liberty of free speech and free criticism in this country, very nearly succeeded; and the credit for its eventual frustration must in no small measure rest with Sir Stanley Batchelor's judicial spirit which declined to subscribe to the pernicious doctrine that a cry against the Civilian was a cry against British rule. A Civilian himself, in a trial dealing with a serious indictment of the whole service to which he belonged, he maintained an attitude of lofty impartiality and gave a decision which has since been a charter for freedom of criticism and discussion in this country. The retirement of Sir Stanley Batchelor is a matter of regret and he will carry into his retirement the good wishes of the people of this country.

And we may advert here to one or two factors which have unfortunately made for the deterioration of the High Court Bench in recent years. It is undoubted that one of the main causes of this has been the antiquated practice of recruiting the Bench so largely from the members of the Civil Service. That the Civilian is an omniscient being who can achieve success at any task under the sun is the mischievous dogma that has all these years vitiated the entire fabric of Indian Government. In spite of brilliant exceptions, which have only served to emphasize the inferiority of the average Civilian, the inaptitude of the Civilian judiciary even as district judges has been proverbial. It is not surprising that material so unsuitable for the making of good district judges should be found inadequate to reach the much higher standard requisite for a High Court Judge and that Civilian judges should, as a rule, have contrasted very unfavourably with barrister judges. The necessity of recruiting the judiciary mainly, if not entirely, from the Bar has been the perennial demand of Indian publicist, and, what seems to be urgently called for, is the eradication of the Civilian element from the High Court Bench.

An equally deleterious practice, which has found increasing favour of late with the authorities and which has surely contributed to undermining the confidence of the public in the Bench, has been the consistent ignoring of the leading element in the Bar in making appointments and making selections for the Bench from mere "back numbers" at the Bar, High Court officials and judges of inferior courts. The statute prescribes a minimum of barrister members for the Bench, presumably with the object of assuring the independence and the maintenance of the highest traditions of the Bench by its recruitment in part from leaders of eminence at the Bar. But anything which makes for independence even in the judiciary ill suits the present day reactionaries and they have found a means of circumventing the spirit of the statute by appointing to these posts Court officials and judges of lower courts who happen to be barristers. The evil of promoting judges of inferior courts to High Court judgeships, a practice carefully avoided in England, are apparent. The recent appointment of a High Court official to the Bench led an eminent member of the Bar, hoary with age and experience, to remark that such a thing was unheard of. It is clear that officials with merely administrative experience, however able, can never possess the knowledge, training and experience which is born of a long and distinguished practice at the Bar; and their promotion to the Bench is the more inexplicable and indefensible in view of the numerous able men at the Bar who could have filled these appointments with far greater satisfaction.

Notes of the Day.

Ireland and America.

An interesting discussion arose in mail week as to the analogy between the attempt to force conscription in Ireland and that of Lord Granville and Lord North to tax the American Colonies against their will. The "Times" declares that the principles at issue then and now are entirely different and urges in support that it was with the Americans a case of "no taxation without representation." It contends that this principle is already applicable to Ireland, on the ground, we presume, that there are Irish representatives in the British Parliament. This is more plausible than convincing. As Professor Pollard pointed out in the course of a letter to the "Daily News," the demand of the Americans was for no taxation without their own consent and they were as impervious in the eighteenth century as Irish Nationalists are in the twentieth to "the plea that their own consent could be given by a British majority of ten to one voting down their own representatives."

The Case for Ireland.

What happened during the passage of the Man-Power bill was that it was passed in Parliament by the British majority. The Irish Nationalists were opposed to it from beginning to end. The differentiation attempted by the "Times", is not borne out by the history of the colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. British statesmen in the 19th century did not imagine that the Dominions' claim to manage their own affairs could be satisfied by representation in the Imperial Parliament. The history of the Self-Government movement in the colonies was a fight against that form of political strategy and because the statesmen of the past century realised the full force of that opposition, they left the Dominions to decide for themselves on all their affairs including taxation and conscription. To-day Ireland is insisting, as she has done all along, on the application of the same principle in her case also, and both Mr. Barnes and the Prime Minister gave a faint approval to this demand during the debate in the House of Commons, when they confessed that it was not the Government's intention to enforce conscription in Ireland until a Home Rule Parliament was set up in Dublin and until it was ready to enforce it.

Students and Military Training.

The Bombay Educational Conference has done wisely to pass a resolution emphasising "that all students in the higher classes of schools and in higher colleges should have some military training" and calling upon "the Government and the University to make arrangements whereby such training shall form part of the regular education of the students." Expediency and the true interests of the country alike demand that such training should be given to the youths of the country. Mr. Paranjpye rightly insisted that military training is at all times a necessary and important element in the educational system of all countries. At the present moment, however, it is indispensable. But any system that may be devised must be thorough and must, as an indispensable element, include the creation of cadet corps in all colleges and officers' training corps in all University centres. Half-measures are bound to defeat their purpose.

Economy in Railway Traffic.

The helpless public is being overwhelmed with press communiqués on the subject of economy in railway traffic. In a press communiqué the Madras Government draws attention to the material reduction in railway rolling stock and desire to enlist the cooperation of the public in avoiding all unnecessary traffic on railways. The desire itself is commendable and the public, we have no doubt, will cooperate readily if it is convinced that Government proceed in the right direction. One way of cooperating, according to the communiqué, is for all Government departments, railway companies and public to place their contracts for purposes of goods at the nearest point from which supplies can be obtained. Apparently, the Government lack commercial brains. It is forgotten that in several respects this is impossible, because from a commercial point of view it does not pay the public. Under the present system of railway tariffs, the public has to pay often more freight for shorter distances than for longer ones and some of the railway systems have deliberately adopted a policy under which people find it far cheaper to carry goods over a longer route than a shorter one. We do not suppose that the railway goods tariffs in the Madras Presidency are based on a more equitable principle, because railways there, as elsewhere, being company-owned or managed, look to their own profits and so divert traffic to their own lines by giving preferential rates to longer-distance carried goods.

Pious Wishes.

The complaint regarding shortage of rolling stock reminds us of a press note issued not long ago by the Government of India. The Government stated in magniloquent terms that it was their wish to foster the waggon-building industry in the country and to that end they would try "an experiment" by extending State patronage under certain conditions. In the present state of things, we should have imagined that a Government genuinely anxious, on the one hand, to foster indigenous waggon construction and, on the other, to minimise the inconvenience caused by the absence of imported material and the increased demand created by the war, would do so in a liberal spirit and, not merely as an experiment, and, by offering all possible facilities, without insisting on "European finish and style", would encourage enterprising people to embark upon the industry. So far we have no indication that Government have done anything of the kind. We have seen, however, not only provincial Governments but the Indian Government also lamenting the shortage of rolling stock. But did these lamentations ever help anybody to overcome the difficulties?

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a committee meeting of the Poona Children's Branch on Friday morning. Their Excellencies went over the Pashan Camp in the afternoon; afterwards they paid a visit to their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar.

Her Excellency attended a Committee meeting at the Poona Women's Branch on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday evening for Bombay.

Their Excellencies do not propose to hold the usual Reception this season but will give a Garden Party instead at Government House on Saturday, 13th July.

Their Excellencies visited the Maharaj Gaekwad Officers' Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended Service at the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

The Very Rev. Fr. I. Brault, D.M.I., has been appointed a member of the Board of Education in place of the late Very Rev. Fr. J. Coorman, S. J.

Captain C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has returned to Government House from leave.

H. E. The Governor's Band will play at Parade Service 9-30 a.m. at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, every Sunday commencing from 16th June and at the Willingdon Soldiers Club every Sunday afternoon commanding with Sunday, the 16th June.

EARL DONNOUGHMORE AS PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

FURTHER BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 2, 7-10 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

The "Gazette" contains the following Birthday Honours:—

To be Privy Councillor:—Earl Donoughmore for special services rendered to the Government of India in connection with the visit of Mr. Montagu.

To be G. C. B.—Vice-Admiral Weymss.

To be K. C. B. Surgeon-General H. D. Rolleston, Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. Ponsonby and Sir H. G. Frank, Director-General of Lands, War Office.

To be G. C. V. O.—Col. Sir W. R. Lawrence, Sir E. J. Poynter and Lt.-General Sir Alfred Keogh.

To obe Companion Imperial Service Order—E. Bandara, former Commissioner of Requests, Kalutara, Ceylon.

LONDON, June 3, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 10.

"Gazette" announces the following honours: To be K. C. M. G.:—Richard Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; John Hazen, Naval Minister of Canada; Timothy Coghlan, late Agent-General for New South Wales; Professor Cadman, for services in connection with oil-bearing lands in colonies and Edward Mitchell, leader of Victorian Bar.

LUXURY TAX PROPOSALS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON SEPARATE BILL

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(Delayed in transmission.)
LONDON, June 3, 9-45 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, luxury tax proposals were deleted from the present budget, Mr. Bonar Law undertaking to bring in a separate bill on this subject.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN NOYON AND THIERRY.

FRENCH HOLD ON SOISSONS

WEIGHT OF ALLIED RESERVES FELT.

CHECKED ON FIFTH DAY.

PROSPECTS OF MARNE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
LONDON, June 3, 7-40 a.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The story of fighting in the past two days is a story of heroic and increasing French resistance to the desperate German rush. The enemy has shifted the direction of attack from south to west, apparently now not intending to cross the Marne and though repeated French counter-attacks have come nearer to arresting the advance than at any time since the battle began, they have not arrested it. The immediate danger point is the Noyon-Soissons-Chateau-Thierry line where the fiercest fighting is proceeding.

During the week-end, enemy advance greatly slowed down, thanks chiefly to the tenacity with which the defenders clung to the outskirts of Soissons which are the key positions German forces are closely packed round Soissons but unable to debouch therefrom. If the French can hold here a little longer their reserves, whose weight is beginning to be felt, should turn the scale and bring the enemy to a standstill.

Some English experts opine that enemy is conducting the Marne offensive on such a scale that it is doubtful whether he will be able to manage another offensive simultaneously.

Others think that further German advance would be most risky with the powerful French armies in Champagne and Argonne on his rear. Others again consider that Ludendorff having secured his flank may continue attempts in the direction of Amiens. The view in Paris is one of patience and confidence. It is pointed out that the sudden check to enemy advance is very remarkable coming on the fifth day as compared with the ninth day of the offensive in March, but the opinion is expressed that the Crown Prince may be calling "halt" in order to await the arrival of delayed reserves; and with forty divisions of enemy reserves still not engaged it behoves Marshal Foch to employ his reserves very cautiously. Otherwise while at grips with the enemy he may find himself held up at another point.

The general view in Paris is inclined to be optimistic. A semi-official commentator declares that if complete stabilisation has not yet been achieved at least strategical balance is turning in favour of the Allies.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF OURCQ.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., June 9.

A French communiqué says there was rather great artillery activity on the front south of the Aisne, notably in the region of Faverolles.

We improved our position south-east of Ambleny during the night.

We continued our pressure south of the Ourcq and made new progress. We carried our lines out as far as the western outskirts of Dammard to the east of Chezy and over a kilometre worth of Neuilly Lapoterie. We took fifty prisoners.

Further south the enemy twice violently attacked positions on Bouresches-le-Thiollet front, but the attacks were shattered with heavy losses. The night was relatively calm ewhere.

OPERATIONS NEAR VIEUXBERQUIN.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
LONDON, June 3, 4 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—The operation in the neighbourhood of Vieux-berquin was completely successful and has given us some high ground and two farms which had been converted into strong machine-gun posts. Our casualties were light although the enemy resisted with considerable obstinacy.

Our raid east of Tilloy on the night of 1st June was a most daring enterprise. We penetrated more than thousand yards and entirely cleared out four hundred yards of German trenches bombing all dugouts and blowing up heavy trench-mortar which had been troublesome. Prisoners estimate that an entire German company was wiped out.

BANK AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
LONDON, June 3, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the recommendations of the Committee on Bank Amalgamations would be carried out by legislation. Meanwhile the Committee including Lord Inchcape would advise regarding the desirability of any of the postponed amalgamation schemes.

RECAPTURE OF HILL 204.

ALLIED SUCCESSES NORTH OF MARNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., June 9.

Now that the force of the German offensive is spent the Allies are taking a turn at attacking and gained successes in local operations yesterday all along the line, recapturing villages which will be useful positions in opposing the enemy's arrow wedge.

The most important gain was the recapture of the broad Hill 204 west of Chateau Thierry, dominating the town and river. The height is 490 feet and it interposes an obstacle to advance in the direction of La Ferte Sous Jouarre, which is believed to be one of the initial goals of the German attack and will hamper enemy strategy aiming to secure a position on the Marne to cover subsequent advance to Paris.

The Germans still hold the heights north of the Marne from Chateau Thierry to Dormans, but apparently have lost the important spur running along the river to Paris from Hill 204 to Charly sur Marne.

AMERICANS' CONSPICUOUS PART.

The Americans took a conspicuous part in the success at Hill 204, while the British distinguished themselves by capturing Bligny between the Marne and Rheims.

The great extent of the front still leaves room for manoeuvre and fresh surprises and the fact that the Germans are not fortifying themselves between the Aisne and the Marne indicates that they shortly contemplate a fresh rush. With the Allies barring the road to Amiens, Calais and Paris, it is thought not impossible that Ludendorff will deliver a stroke where he believes he will find the Allies least prepared, for example in the Lorraine.

EXTENT OF GERMAN ADVANCE COMPARATIVELY LESS.

It is noteworthy that the extent of the German advance is less than that in the battle two months ago, but the capture of guns is only one half of the captures in the previous battle, while the total prisoners claimed by the Germans is roughly about the same. Thus, in spite of the enemy's great advantages in numbers and strategic position, the surprise of the second stroke was much less damaging to Allied strength, which it is the enemy's chief object to break. Hence warnings are now being given to the German public that victory can only be attained by slow stages.

AERIAL ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

MUNITION WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
AMSTERDAM, June 2, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The "Telegraaf's" frontier correspondent says that the aerial attack on Zeebrugge cabled on 31st May partially destroyed the De Jaegher works engaged in repairing guns and sorting ammunition. Numerous soldiers and a few civilians were killed.

The Zeebrugge sluices cannot yet be properly used.

ZEPPELIN FELLED IN NORTH SEA.

BRITISH DESTROYER'S FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
COPENHAGEN, June 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

It is reported from West Jutland that on 1st June a British destroyer brought down a Zeppelin in the North Sea.

VICTORIOUS ALLIED RESISTANCE.

BETWEEN SOISSONS AND MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
PARIS, June 2, 4 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 9.

The Hava's correspondent at the French front telegraphing yesterday evening says; "Fighting is proceeding with unequalled bitterness, but the weight of our reinforcements is beginning to be heavily felt. The German advance between Rheims and Chateau Thierry has been held, while our resistance is beginning to be victorious between Soissons and the Marne.

Germans are also beginning to throw in new divisions, of which fifteen were identified on 30th May not including reserves.

Valiantly aided by British divisions we are now combating a formidable assault by over forty-five divisions. It is no longer doubtful that Germany again seeks on this new battle-field the decision which has always escaped her.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3, 8-25 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

The death is announced of Sir William A. Johns.

BRITISH SEA POWER.

NO SECOND SKAGERRAK.

A WARNING AGAINST GERMAN AMBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 2. 5-50 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 9.

Writing in the "Berlin Tageblatt" on the anniversary of the battle of Jutland, the well-known naval critic Captain Perseus says:—"It is opportune again to realise how seriously Britain must be taken as an enemy. She has never yet lost a war. She has triumphed at the end of every campaign and statements such as that a "second Skagerrak" would shatter British naval domination merely anger German naval authorities many of whom have already found the British brave and strong opponents and who know that our utmost strength will be needed to beat them off in the event of another encounter."

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

HOSTILE CANNONADING BETWEEN ALBERS AND ARRAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., June 9.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners last night, in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulloch. Our patrols inflicted casualties in the Strazeele sector.

Hostile cannonading was active northward of Albert and south-east of Arras.

37TH GOTHA RAID ON PARIS.

SPLENDID DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
PARIS, June 2.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 9.

This morning air raid was the thirty-seventh Gotha raid on Paris. The barrage was one of the most violent yet put up and it is reported that only one Gotha penetrated the defences. Four persons were seriously injured.

A huge abandoned Gotha was captured near Frevent, Pas-de-Calais, on 29th May. Some of the crew were taken prisoners later.

SITUATION TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
PARIS, June 2, 2 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 9.

Deputy Daubigny, member of the Army Commission, who has returned from the front informed his colleagues that Marshal Foch told him: "The offensive of 21st March, required eight or ten days to re-establish the situation. The present offensive began on Monday. We are therefore at the sixth day. Draw your own conclusions."

This is interpreted as meaning that Marshal Foch reckons that in a few days the enemy will be stopped and the situation re-established.

U. S. RED CROSS FUND.

170 MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 3, 7 a.m.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 9.

The Red-Cross fund amounts to 170 million dollars as compared with 100 million which was requested.

DEATH OF MR. FRANK BURNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
LONDON, June 4, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.

Mr. Frank Burney, fourth engineer of the steamer Somali, has died at Gochester of bubonic plague.

(Continued from column 4.)

Division was ordered up to cover the right flank of the 5th Cavalry Division.

On the morning of the 1st December the 5th Cavalry Division with the Lucknow Brigade of the 4th Cavalry Division attacked Gauche Wood and Villers Guislain and dismounted, in cooperation with the right of the Guards Division and a number of tanks. The Ambala Brigade Guards and tanks by 8-30 a.m. had captured Gauche Wood, where they were reinforced by the Secunderabad Brigade. The Lucknow Brigade attacking Villers Guislain did not get in touch with its tanks and was held up by machine-gun fire.

CAPTURE OF KILDARE TRENCH.

Further west, the 4th Cavalry Division attacked the ridge running south-east, tanks from Villers Guislain with the Mhow Brigade, the Sialkot Brigade being in support. The 2nd Lancers advanced at the gallop at 9 a.m., under very heavy fire and captured Kildare Trench about one and a half miles south by east of Villers Guislain. Three squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons also advanced at the gallop towards Villers Guislain from the south-west, but came under very heavy fire and were compelled to withdraw. At night the troops in Kildare Trench were also withdrawn. Meanwhile, at 3 p.m., the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions again attacked towards Villers Guislain. Chapel Crossing, south-east of Vaucelette Farm, was taken by the Canadian Brigade, but further progress was stopped by hostile machine-gun fire and a heavy counter-attack from Villers Guislain.

The line gained was held during the night of the 1st-2nd December by the Sialkot and Secunderabad Brigades. The 2nd December passed without incident, and on the night of the 2nd-3rd December both Divisions were relieved by the 1st Cavalry Division.

INDIAN CAVALRY IN FRANCE.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF NOYELLES.

SIR D. HAIG'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following despatch dealing with the doings of Indian cavalry divisions on the Western Front is published:—

General Headquarters,
British Army in the Field,
10th March 1918.

From The Field Marshall
Commanding-in-Chief.
British Army in France.

To
The Secretary,
War Office.

I have the honour to forward herewith short detailed statements of the action of the 5th Cavalry Division on the 20th and 21st November, and of the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions on the 30th November and the following days.

The principal actions in which the Indian Cavalry took part and rendered most gallant and valuable services were the defence of Noyelles on the 21st November, and the capture of Gauche Wood on the 1st December. Both these incidents are referred to in the published despatch. Great gallantry was shown also by the units concerned in the mounted attacks on Villers Guislain on the 1st December, but these operations did not meet with any substantial measure of success.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. HAIG.
Field-Marshall.

ATTACK ON MASNIERES AND MARCOING

Operations of 5th Cavalry Division (Canadian, Ambala and Secunderabad Brigades) on 20th November and subsequent days:—

The 5th Cavalry Division received orders at noon on the 20th November to move forward to the canal crossings at Masnieres and Marcoing, and the advance guard of the Canadian Brigade reached the southern outskirts of Masnieres at about 1.40 p.m. At 1-45 p.m. the advance guard of the Secunderabad Brigade reached the southern outskirts of Marcoing. Our infantry were in both villages, but the enemy was still holding the northern portion of Masnieres.

A squadron of the Secunderabad Brigade crossed the Canal de l'Escaut at Marcoing at 2-0 p.m., and finding the Masnieres-Beaurevoir line held by the enemy, dismounted and prolonged the right flank of our infantry.

At Masnieres a temporary bridge was constructed across the canal, and at 3-30 p.m. a squadron of Fort Garry Horse crossed under fire at this point. Their action is fully reported in the Cambrai Despatch.

On the morning of the 21st November the Canadian Brigade attempted to cross the canal at Masnieres, but was prevented by the development of a heavy hostile counter-attack. The enemy was also strongly counter-attacking our infantry and the 1st Cavalry Division in Noyelles, and early in the afternoon the Ambala Brigade was sent to their support. This Brigade was of material assistance in the defence of the place.

During the night of the 21st/22nd November the orders for continuing the attack in the direction of Rumilly were cancelled, and orders were issued for the withdrawal of the 5th Cavalry Division.

CAPTURE OF GAUCHE WOOD.

Operations of 4th Cavalry Division (Mhow, Lucknow and Sialkot Brigades) and 5th Cavalry Division (Canadian Ambala and Secunderabad Brigades) on 30th November and following days:—

On the morning of the 30th November the 5th Cavalry Division was at Monchy-Lagache, and the 4th Cavalry Division at Athies, whence it was on the point of moving into line in relief of the 24th Division.

The first news of the German attack was received at 8-30 a.m. and both Divisions were ordered to stand to. At 9-0 a.m. the 5th Cavalry Division was ordered to Villers Faucon, followed by the 4th Cavalry Division.

The head of the 5th Cavalry Division arrived at Villers Faucon at 12-15 p.m. and orders were issued for the Division to attack towards the line Villers Guislain-Gouzeaucourt, with the 4th Cavalry Division in support.

The 5th Cavalry Division attacked with the Ambala Brigade and Secunderabad Brigade, the Ambala Brigade being directed on Gauche Wood with the Secunderabad Brigade on its left directed on Gouzeaucourt. The Canadian Brigade was in reserve.

The Ambala Brigade reached Vaucelette Farm, south of Gauche Wood, at about 2-30 p.m. and found the farm held by our infantry. A position was gained about 1,000 yards west of Gauche Wood, but further progress was stopped by machine-gun fire and by a hostile counter-attack which however, was beaten off.

The Secunderabad Brigade reached Gouzeaucourt, which had already been taken by the Guards Division, and sent out patrols towards Gennelieu and to establish connection between the left of the Guards Division and the 20th Division.

By this time, the Canadian Brigade had come into line on the right of the Ambala Brigade, just east of Vaucelette Farm. The Lucknow Brigade of the 4th Cavalry

(Continued in column 3.)

BOMBAY WAR CONFERENCE.

SCHEME OF WAR PURPOSES BOARD.

"DECENTRALISATION WITH EFFECTIVE CO-ORDINATION."

His Excellency the Governor will address the Conference.

The following resolution will be moved by his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur:—

"That this Conference authorises and requests his Excellency the Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the loyal and dutiful response from the Presidency of Bombay to his Majesty's gracious message and an assurance of the determination of the Presidency to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

The resolution will be supported by—

(1) His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, (2) The Chief of Sangli, (3) Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, (4) The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, (5) The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., (6) The Hon. Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, (7) The Hon. Captain Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S., (8) Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, and (9) Mrs. J. B. Petit.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael will make a statement explaining the scheme outlined in the accompanying memorandum.

The following resolution will then be moved by his Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the man-power and resources of this Presidency should be utilised and developed to the fullest possible extent. With this object in view it recommends that a War Purposes Board be appointed consisting of official and non-official members and that the scheme outlined in the memorandum attached to the agenda be approved and adopted."

The resolution will be supported by—

(1) Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, (2) The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy, (3) Mr. M. K. Gandhi, (4) The Hon. Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, and (5) Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown.

MEMORANDUM.

THE SCHEME OF THE WAR PURPOSES BOARD.

The object of the scheme before the Conference is to take practical steps towards the development and utilisation of the available man-power and resources, and, in order to do so, to enlist the assistance of all who are willing and able to help. The scheme has been drawn with a view to combining decentralization with effective co-ordination. It is realized that while committees to be effective must be small, the work to be done must be spread over the whole Presidency. In the most important branches, for example, such as man-power, industries, and food production, the actual supply must for the most part be obtained from the districts of the Presidency. Just as the Government of India have stated that the main work must be done by the Provincial Boards rather than by the Central Board, so the Provincial Board will depend greatly upon the effective application of its organisation to all portions of the Presidency. The necessity, therefore, of co-ordinating the willing work that may be confidently expected from many quarters is therefore no less important than the work itself.

2. With this object in view it is proposed that a War Purposes Board should be created over which his Excellency the Governor would preside and of which the Second Member of Council, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, will also be a member, more especially with reference to the important financial considerations involved. In order to keep the War Purposes Board as small as is consistent with its representative character, it will be composed of the Chairman of the branches below detailed together with a few gentlemen of leading in the industrial and financial world and with representatives of departments who, while they are not under the orders of the local Government, must work in co-operation with the latter if the system of supplies is to be effective. For the office of the Secretary of the Board Government have been pleased to select the Hon. Mr. Cadell, who will be assisted by an Under-Secretary as regards man-power, and by two non-official gentlemen as Deputy Secretaries as regards Resources. The work of the Board will be divided into three main branches, namely, A, Man-power, B, Resources and C, Publicity—

(A) The Man-power Branch will be divided into the following sub-branches:—(1) Indian Army Recruiting, the committee of which will be the present Provincial Recruiting Board, of which the Secretary of the War Purposes Board will also be the Secretary as he is at present, (2) European and Anglo-Indian Recruiting under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Hogg, (3) Indian Defence Forces, Indian Section, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, (4) National Service Bureau under the Chairmanship of Mr. McBain.

(B) *Resources.*—This branch will be divided into (1) Civil Supplies, of which one of the Deputy Secretaries of the War Purposes Board will act as Secretary with the committees already appointed under the Controller of Prices. Under this branch there will be the further sub-branches of Food-stuffs, Petrol, Cloth and Rents and Municipal Food Shops. (2) Shipbuilding and Industries, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. J. Mead, Director of Industries. (3) Economies in consumption and increased use of locally produced articles, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. (4) Food production and Registration of Animal Transport under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture.

(C) The Publicity Board will be under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed.

DIVISION OF COMMITTEES.

3. The names of the gentlemen selected for the War Purposes Board and for the committee will be found appended. The committeees will have the power of recommending additions to their number to the War Purposes Board, due regard being had to the fact that a committee to be effective must continue small. In addition to these branches directly under the War Purposes Board the following officials will be asked to work in co-ordination with the Board:—(1) The Director, Royal Indian Marine, (2) The Controller, Indian Munitions Board, (3) The Shipping Controller, (4) The Senior Suppply and Transport Officer, (5) The Chairman of the Priority Committee, (6) The Deputy Controller, Coal Supply. In addition, the General Traffic Managers of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways will be asked to work with and to be members of, the War Purposes Board. It may be desirable to form a separate Traffic and Communications Committee, but as the interests of other Provinces are involved it would appear preferable, in the first place, merely to work in co-ordinate with the officers named.

4. The following remarks are added to explain in greater detail the purposes of the branches:—(1) Recruiting. The supply of an additional number of men to the combatant ranks of the Army will be one of the principal objects of the War Purposes Board. A separate note is attached showing what has been done in the way of recruitment in the Bombay Presidency. A quota was last year allotted to this Presidency by the Central Recruiting Board which the efforts of the local officers never succeeded in reaching. That quota has now been enhanced, and a general combined effort is necessary if this Presidency is to come up to the expectations formed of it and to keep pace with other parts of India. Although the first duty as regard man-power is to supply men for the combatant forces and the next to produce men for the non-combatant branches employed in military work, it is possible that the economical and effective application of civilian labour towards objects essentially connected with the war may also be a matter of great importance. Should this prove to be the case, a separate committee for labour for essential industries may subsequently be formed, but for the present this will form a branch of the Recruitment Committee's work.

(2) *European and Anglo-Indian Recruiting.*—The comparatively small European community in Bombay has already contributed a number of combatants to the war large in proportion to the total available many of whom have already made the great sacrifice. It is possible, however, that a certain number of more men may be made available, and it will be the duty of this subcommittee to make preparations towards this end. It will also consider the question of the possibility of obtaining more Anglo-Indian recruitment for active service.

(3) *The Indian Defence Force, Indian Section.*—This will have to deal with Indians of two branches, the University Company and the non-University portion of the Indian Defence Force. The University Company was successfully inaugurated last year, and it is expected that the orders of the Government of India will shortly be received which will establish its constitution. As regards the non-University portion, the original allotment of 1,000 made to Bombay out of a total of 6,000 for the whole of India was never reached. The total has now been raised to 12,000 and it may be presumed that the Bombay allotment will be 2,000. It will be the duty of this committee to work towards obtaining this number without interfering with recruitment for the Active Service Army.

(4) *National Service Bureau.*—This branch will cover the Employment Bureau suggested by the Government of India, and will correspond to the National Service Bureaus in the United Kingdom. It will receive and classify all offers of service whether for paid, partly paid, or unpaid employment. It will at the same time receive from other branches, and more especially from the Military Branch, requests for men with special training. Although it may be anticipated that, as in the United Kingdom, the great majority of the services offered cannot be utilized, the Bureau should enable a great deal of service, especially voluntary, to be usefully applied. With this Bureau will be associated the Women's Employment Bureau which has already been working with success for some time under the auspices of the Women's Branch War and Relief Fund.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

5. As regards the Resources Branch, the organization for civil supplies and for the limitation of prices within such bounds as is possible when both quantities and values are so uncertain is not one of the primary measures for the prosecution of the war, but it is so closely connected with the welfare of the people that it becomes one of the most important subjects of the War Purposes Board. A Controller of Prices who is also the Director of Civil Supplies already exists in the person of the officer who is now being appointed Secretary of the War Purposes Board. He will retain supervision of this branch, but it is intended to relieve him of the mass of detail which he has at present to perform

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY WAR CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

by the appointment of the non-official Deputy Secretary already referred to, who will also act as Deputy Director of Civil Supplies. There is also already an Assistant Controller of Foodstuffs who is employed not only in regulating the supply of necessary articles in Bombay City but in assisting the supply of grain from places outside the Presidency to various localities in addition to Bombay. He will continue his duties as will the Assistant Controller of Petrol who is responsible for the allotment and the supply of petrol so far as that can be made available throughout the Presidency. A local Assistant Controller will, however, be appointed for Poona, and for any other place which can be made independent of Bombay as regards its source of supply. The Assistant Controller of Cloth will not be actively employed unless it is found necessary to restrict the price of cloth by the issue of standardized descriptions of that article. The administration of the rent enactments will naturally be confined to those large cities in which they will be in force. They are closely related to local administration and in the City of Bombay they will be placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner if the Corporation has no objection. Similarly, Municipal food shops should be administered locally and in the City of Bombay the Municipality has already expressed its willingness to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Commissioner for the purpose. In other towns also shops will be administered by the local municipalities, or local officials, but they will be assisted as far as possible in the supply of goods and in the fixation of prices by the Director of Civil Supplies.

6. The second branch under the head of Resources consists of Ship-building and Industries. The Director of Industries, Mr. Mead, has already actively taken up the question of increasing the facilities for ship-building and he is also dealing with the possibility of increased use of crude oil for power and fuel purposes. He will be assisted by the Committee which at present exists for Indigenous Industries.

The third branch is economies in consumption and the use of locally produced articles. It will be for this committee to consider whether unnecessary articles cannot be dispensed with or substituted, and whether economies cannot be made in the use even of essential articles, as for instance, meat and wheat, such as have been enforced and readily agreed to in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

The fourth committee is that for food production and the registration of animal transport, which corresponds to the Board created by the Government of India. It will be for this committee to recommend the methods to be taken to increase the production of foodstuffs and the limitation, if necessary, of crops which do not add to the food strength of the country.

7. As already indicated much of the work in all these branches must be done in the districts and it will be desirable in many cases to form district committees corresponding to the committees of the War Purposes Board. For example as regards recruitment, district and taluka committees already exist almost everywhere.

8. The Publicity Committee will assist the other branches by the preparation and distribution of war literature, by suitable advertisement and by the exhibition of posters, by lectures, cinematograph shows and other similar methods. It will work in close sympathy with the War Loan Committee.

9. The cooperation of the Indian Munitions Board and of the great Railway Companies will, it is hoped, be secured by the presence of the Controller, Indian Munitions Board, and of the Traffic Managers of the Railways on the War Purposes Board. At the same time co-ordination will be aimed at with the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with the Shipping Controller and with the Military Supply and Transport Officers in addition to the Priority Committee and the Coal Controller. At present there is a good deal of cross traffic and other wasteful use of existing facilities owing to the absence of combination and knowledge of requirements.

10. It is possible that the financial side of the Board will have to be subsequently strengthened, but the proposed organisation is sufficient at the outset.

11. While the War Purposes Board and its various branches will have ample scope for usefulness in concerting measures to assist in the prosecution of the war and for the welfare of the people as affected by war conditions, it is hoped that its usefulness will not cease with the termination of the war. When that event occurs there will be an enormous amount of work to be done in the way of reconstruction and of directing industries into the channels immediately useful for the development of the country. Even while the war is in progress much can be done in this direction. For example, touch should be kept with the Development Committee appointed under the Controller of Prices and with bodies such as the Cooperative Housing Association intended to meet difficulties which have been accentuated by the war and which are likely to continue after its termination.

12. In order to obtain the great advantage of working under one roof, Government hope to obtain the use of the new Customs House in which it will be possible to lodge all the various branches of the Board together with the local branches of the Munitions Board. It is hoped that this building will be ready within a month, up to which time temporary arrangements will be made.

WAR PURPOSES BOARD.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Members—Co-ordinated Officers.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Controller, Indian Munitions Board.
Shipping Controller.
Senior Supply and Transport Officer.
Chairman, Priority Committee.
Deputy Controller, Coal Supply.
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Secretary.

Man Power—(Under Secretary).

(1) Indian Army Recruiting—*Committee*—Provincial Recruiting Board.

(2) European and Anglo-Indian Recruitment—*Chairman*—Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg.

(3) Indian Defence Force—Indian Section—*Chairman*—Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

(4) National Service Bureau—*Chairman*—Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E.

Resources—(Two Deputy Secretaries).

(1) Civil Supplies—Prices Committees—*Chairman*—Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell.

Assistant Controller—Food.
Assistant Controller—Petrol.
Assistant Controller—Cloth.

Rents and Municipal Food Shops. (In Bombay City, Municipal Commissioner.).

(2) Shipbuilding and Industries—

Chairman—Mr. P. J. Mead, Director of—Industries.

(3) Economy in consumption and use of locally produced articles—

Chairman—Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

(4) Food Production and Animal Transport.—*Chairman*—Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, —C.I.E.

Publicity—(*Chairman*—Sir Stanley Reed)

PROPOSED MEMBERS OF BOARD AND COMMITTEES.

War Purposes Board—His Excellency the Governor, Colonel his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Major-General W. C. Knight, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, his Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, Sir Sassoon J. David, Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. P. J. Mead, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Lawless Hepper, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Man Power—(1) Indian Army Recruiting—The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael (Chairman), Colonel his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Major his Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, the Chief of Sangli, the Commissioners, N., C. and S. Divisions, the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division (or an officer nominated by him), the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade (or an officer nominated by him), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil, Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar, the Inamdar of Ghosarwad, Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the Divisional Recruiting Officer, the Technical Recruiting Officer, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Baria, Mr. L. Robertson, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Hon. Captain C. Fernandes, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Secretary.

(2) European and Anglo-Indian Recruitment—Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Chairman, Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum, Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Mr. H. E. Bryning, Mr. S. H. Bailey, Mr. E. L. Price, Major Moberly, Secretary.

(3) Indian Defence Force—Indian Section—Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Chairman, Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. H. R. Hamley, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Suleman Hashim Sowdagur.

(4) National Service Bureau—Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Chairman, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Mrs. W. M. Houston.

(1) *Civil Supplies*—The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Controller of Prices, Chairman.

Prices Central Committee—The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. S. E. Warden, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. A. C. Rumboll (G. I. P. Railway), Mr. W. P. Pechey (B. B. & C. I. Railway), Sir Thomas Birkett, Lieut.-Col. F. E. Geoghegan, Assistant Director, Supply and Transport, Mr. M. A. J. Noble.

Committee for grain and articles for household use.—Mr. H. G. Weber, Mr. L. W. Michael. Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor, Mr. Amritlal Amarchand, Mr. Karim Lalji Sajan, Mr. Jaffer Hirji Allarakhai, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Mr. W. P. Pechey, Mr. Nurmahomed Meherally Chinoy, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Mr. Maganlal Purshottam Pathak, Mr. Vallabhdas Hirji.

Salt Committee—Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Haji Ahmed Mahomed, Mr. Jamaspji D. Rumwala, Seth Tribhovandas Jamnadas.

(2) *Shipbuilding and Industries*—Mr. P. J. Mead, Chairman, Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. A. T. Arnall, Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

(3) *Economy in Consumption, etc.*—Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (Chairman), Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. W. J. Brady, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. Godrej.

(4) *Food Production*—Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge (Chairman), Hon. Divan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Hon. Mr. S. D. Garud, Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao T. Mirikar, Sardar Shambusing Amarsing Jadhavrao, Raja Saheb of Malegaon, Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Thakor of Amod, Rao Saheb Dadabhai Purshotamdas Desai, Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Mr. C. N. Wadia.

Publicity.—Sir Stanley Reed (Chairman), Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. R. N. Vatchaghandy, Mr. W. R. Kothari, Editor, "Jagaruk", Director of Public Instruction, Principal, Sir, J. J. School of Art, Mr. E. G. Pearson, the Oriental Translator to Government, the Divisional Recruiting Officer or his Representative, Mr. C. G. Freke, Under Secretary, Man-power.

In placing before this Conference the conditions of recruitment in the Bombay Presidency it is desirable to see, firstly, what Bombay has done in the past, secondly, what it is expected to do in the future, especially in comparison with the results from and the demands upon other provinces, and, thirdly, how that expectation can be fulfilled.

(a) What has Bombay done in the past? In previous days the Bombay Presidency had a large number of regiments which, though they always contained many persons from outside the Presidency, were mainly recruited within it. The number of local men gradually decreased as these regiments were recruited more and more from outside, and at the beginning of the war only a few hundred recruits annually were obtained from this Presidency. The figures of recruitment including non-combatants since the beginning of the war show the following increases in the pre-war figures:—

From August 1914 to 31st July 1915, 10.5 times.

From August 1915 to 31st July 1916, 16 times.

From August 1916 to 31st July 1917, 27 times.

From August 1917 to 30th April 1918, 88 times.

The great advance that has been made in the past year has been due in the main to the exertions of the Recruiting Staff and of local officials supported in many cases by the loyal help of private gentlemen.

The total figure however does not do full justice to the contribution of the Presidency since it does not include a few thousand men who forming part of the labouring population of the Presidency were enlisted within it, but having been born in other provinces in India were credited to those provinces. Nor does it include the large number of lascars belonging to the Bombay coast who have taken so creditable a part in the maintenance of British shipping upon the High Seas. Further, the figures given do not include the labourers who in the early stages of the campaign in Mesopotamia went thither for railway and other work, nor the many followers who went with the troops in various capacities, though such labourers and followers are included in the later figures. Making full allowance for these additions, however, it cannot be supposed that more than 60,000 men from this Presidency have taken an active share in the war. Large as this amount may appear, it is less than 1 in every 450 persons of the population of the Presidency. The Maharatta regiments took a distinguished share in the victories of the early portion of the campaign at Kurna, Shaiba, Kut and Ctesiphon and had their full share in the casualties. But the number of men that have fallen has been far less than are carried away in the annual visitation of plague.

BOMBAY'S ALLOTMENT.

(b) What is Bombay called upon to do? When quota were first fixed by the Central Recruiting Board, that for the Bombay Presidency was a total of over 4,000 men monthly. This figure was much higher, allowing for differences of population, than the quota allotted to some of the other provinces, but it was far less than the figure allotted to the Punjab and the United Provinces. The allotment was doubtless due to the fact that Bombay came next, though at a long interval, to the two provinces named in fighting tradition. The efforts of the local recruiting officers assisted by local officials and by many private gentlemen resulted as the figures given above have shown in a very marked increase in the numbers obtained, but they did not succeed in reaching the quota fixed, the nearest approach to it being obtained in January, and the figure then recorded, includes some hundreds of men enlisted within the Presidency but belonging to places beyond it. And it is a disappointing fact that this marked the high water level of our recruiting campaign while other provinces have succeeded in increasing their numbers through tapping fresh areas. As is well-known, the Government of India at the Delhi Conference issued a call for a larger number of men and that call was endorsed by the resolutions passed at the Conference. In order to provide the men required it was necessary to re-allot the quota assigned to the provinces, and that for Bombay was raised to a monthly total of over 6,000.

(c) The figures of recruitment show that not only does Bombay fall far behind the martial provinces of the Punjab and United Provinces, but that it is proving proportionately less successful in obtaining its quota than some of the other provinces. It is true that the Bombay Presidency has special difficulties owing to the exceptional demand upon its labour market and its large number of industries and also because the country from which the martial classes come is only in parts thickly populated, while the inhabitants of many parts of the Presidency are either non-martial or averse from settled discipline. After making full allowance, however, for these difficulties, it must be agreed that if Bombay is to hold its own with other provinces in responding to the call made to the whole of India, still greater efforts than have been made in the past must be forthcoming in the future.

CREDIT OF COMMUNITIES.

(d) What castes and communities in Bombay have materially contributed towards recruitment? At the beginning of the war recruits in the Bombay Presidency were obtained only from the Mahrattas and from the Deccani Mahomedans and only a small number of the latter were obtained. The Mahrattas in several districts, and particularly in Ratnagiri, Savantvadi State and Kolhapur State, have responded nobly to the call made upon them to fill the gaps in the Mahratta regiments caused by the fighting in which these regiments took so distinguished a part and to enable fresh battalions of such good material to be formed. But that response has been largely local. The Deccan districts which have always sent men to the army have not given the increased number that might have been expected, while new districts have proved difficult to arouse. The Deccani Mahomedans have come forward in a disappointing fashion in spite of the efforts of their leaders. It was obviously necessary to widen so narrow a basis of recruitment, and the local officers have sought and obtained the sanction of the military authorities to the enlistment of new classes, wherever their numbers and the hopes or wishes of prominent men have given any prospect of success. In this way the formation of special companies or battalions of the following classes has been sanctioned:—Deccani Brahmins, Mahars, Bhandaris, Berads, Deccani Kolis, Lingayats, Bombay Telugus, Indian Christians, Sindhi Mahomedans, Chambhars and the inhabitants of Kathiawar. The Mahars have excellent traditions in the Bombay army, and had long been anxious to recover the privilege of military service from which they had been excluded by the caste feelings of others rather than from any defect of their own. In certain areas they came forward readily to enlist and a battalion of them was quickly formed. The progress of recruitment among them has unfortunately been checked but this has been due to temporary causes which it is hoped quickly to remove. A company which it was set out to form among the Bhandaris has also been completed largely owing to the assistance of private gentlemen. None, however, of the other companies have yet filled. It is hoped that with the active assistance of the Ruling Chiefs and Princes of Kathiawar it will be possible to raise a full battalion in that province while the enlistment of the Mahomedans in Sind, though it has not yet progressed far, is distinctly promising. It is hoped that the other communities which have been given the opportunity asked for by many of their most prominent and most loyal representatives of fighting for the Empire will respond and will not only fill the companies sanctioned for them, but will allow of those companies being expanded into battalions.

(e) How can the cause of recruiting in Bombay be helped? The recruiting system is now well developed. An efficient staff is now working which is augmented whenever the prospects justify it. In practically every district recruiting committees have been formed and also in many talukas. Funds have been raised to establish collecting depots in which the recruit remains for a few days before he is despatched to his unit and where suitable clothing and other comforts are provided for him. The response to the call of funds has been most generous in some districts, gentlemen who cannot enlist themselves feeling that they can at least contribute money to the common cause. In the Dharwar District the contributions amount to Rs. 1,34,000, and although this is altogether exceptional, there are very few districts in which sufficient money has not been forthcoming. The Army Department has sanctioned the establishment of recruiting depots at any suitable place where the recruit can remain for the first few months of his service. In addition it is hoped if men are forthcoming to form new battalions, to locate regimental depots in places where they do not exist at present, and thus to induce the territorial feeling which is the basis of successful recruitment in all countries. We hope to foster in the recruit a spirit not merely of pride of regiment, but of pride in his district, and thus to make the ties between the civil population and those who are fighting closer than they are at present. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has given a notable example of what can be done in a Native State by the personal interest in recruitment of the Prince. We hope that it will be possible, in spite of the numbers that have already gone from the State, for a battalion in the Kolhapur State to be raised which will worthily represent that ancient Mahratta centre. We trust that a similar battalion will be formed in Kathiawar, while if two companies can be raised in Cutch the military authorities are willing to send there two companies from elsewhere so as to make a complete battalion.

2. Loyal as has been the response in many quarters, it cannot be concealed that there has been in a few localities deliberate opposition to recruiting. Efforts have been made to undermine the generous impulse which has led the young recruit to volunteer to fight for the Empire and the honour of his caste, by depicting the dangers of military service, and by working upon his feelings through his relatives. Such opposition has, however, been confined to a portion of the country, and to a small section of the population.

3. The first and foremost requirement is for fighting men and no suitable man is rejected. Owing to caste difficulties it is not possible to take men belonging to the non-martial castes into companies or regiments of the martial castes, but plenty of room is found them in combatant corps, such as signallers and artillery drivers, where many have already proved excellent material. The traditions of centuries, however, cannot be in all cases overcome at once, and there must be many who feeling themselves unwilling or unsuitable for combatant employment are ready to enrol as non-combatants. A notable example has been set to the other districts in this respect by the Surat District which has sent a very large number of labourers, both skilled and unskilled, to do most useful work. Men of the higher castes have hitherto held aloof, but for men of intelligence and education if they are unwilling to enlist in special companies, such as the Deccani Brahmin Company, there are open opportunities such as the Signal Company. The educated young men of the Punjab last year formed a Signal Company which was trained with much success; and there is non-combatant employment for nearly every class.

4. Many private gentlemen have already taken a share in recruitment both by personal endeavour and by gifts of money, but what is required is a far more general and whole-hearted effort than any that has yet taken place. We have the example of the Punjab before us to show how almost practically every class of people, though differing in religion and in caste, can combine to bring forward men to fight in the good cause which is ours. If the Bombay Presidency does not make some such effort it will not only fall still further behind the Punjab and the United Provinces, but will be surpassed by Madras and Bengal in front of which it started.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following list of Ruling Chiefs, officials and gentlemen and ladies invited to the Provincial War Conference to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, is published.

Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Right Revd. E J Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Mr. G Carmichael, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir James DuBoulay, Lieut.-Genl. Sir C A Anderson, General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, Sir Dinshah Edalji Wacha, Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Mr. K B Saiyid Allahandoshah Yusifshah, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Malcolm N Hogg, Mr. Vithaldas Jhaverbhai Patel, Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri, Mr. H S Lawrence, Mr. P R Cadell, Mr. L Robertson, Major-General Sir M J Tighe, Major-General W C Knight, Mr. S R Arthur, Mr. F G Pratt, Mr. C N Seddon, Mr. L J Mountford Mr. T J Strangman, Surgeon-General R W S Lyons, Mr. J G Covernton, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, Mr. G M Bhurgri, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos, Captain C Fernandes, Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud, Mr. S J Gillum, Dewan Bahadur K R Godbole, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. J D Jenkins, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Mr. G F Keatinge, Khan Bahadur Fir Baksh walad Mian Mahmud, Mr. C V Mehta, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sardar Shriniwas Coopooswami Mudliar, Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik, Mr. W U Nicholas, Mr. R P Paranjpye, Mr. G K Parekh, Mr. A K Pathan, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Mr. Phiroze C Sethna, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas, Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Brigadier-General C E de M Norie, Brigadier-General R S St. John, Mr. F St. John Gebbie, Mr. J L Rieu, Mr. G D French, Mr. G A Thomas, Mr. R J Kent, Mr. W L B Souter, Mr. C W C Carson, Mr. J P Orr, Mr. Rahimtoola Karimbhoy, Mr. P W Monie, Mr. F A M H Vincent, Mr. G W Hatch, Mr. A H S Aston, Mr. G Wittet, Mr. P J Mead, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. G R Khairaz, Mr. M K Gandhi, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Mr. M de P Webb, Mr. N B Saklatwala, Mr. J S Wardlaw Milne, Sardar Khan Bahadur R J Vakil, Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar, Mr. Parashramrao Shinde, Inamdar of Ghosarwad, Rao Bahadur R G Naik, Mr. G K Deodhar. The Divisional Recruiting Officer, The Technical Recruiting Officer, Mr. R Woolcombe, Mr. A C Rumboll, Mr. J E Jackson, Mr. J E. Needham, Mr. W C Shepherd, Mr. A F Kindersley, and Mr. M K Shaik.

REPRESENTATIVES OF DISTRICTS.

AHMEDABAD.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M Nilkanth, Mr. Mulchand A Shah, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas, Mr. Jivanlal Vajrai Desai and Dr. Mansuri.

KAIRA.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P Desai, Mr. Gokaldas D Talati.

BROACH.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Khan Bahadur Adarji M Dalal, Sardar Naharsinhji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod and Mr. Ferozshah R Vakharia.

SURAT.

Mr. J M Antia, Rao Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram, Nawab Sardar Mir Muzaffer Hussein Khan, Mr. Janardhan Y Pathakji, Rev. Dr. Scott.

THANA.

Mr Rajaram Tukaram, Khan Bahadur Dr. F A Moos, Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Phadke, Mr. Govind Balwant Pradhan, Mr. Manchershah Maneckji Karbhari.

POONA.

Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, Sardar Shabhusing Amarsing Jadhavrao Raje Malegaokar, Mr. G D Naik, Lieut.-Colonel Khan Bahadur D D Khambatta, Mr. N C Kelkar, Mr. B G Tilak, Mr. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, Sardar Kaikobad Aderbad Dastur.

SATARA.

Mr. R P Karandikar, Rao Saheb R R Kale, Mr. Risaldar Laxmanrao Ramji Jadhav, Mr. L K Kirloskar.

SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Haji Hazratkhan, Mr. Natvarlal Govindlal Muzumdar, Rao Bahadur Goutam Motichand Shah, Mr. Shamrao Ligade.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rao Bahadur G K Chitale, Kazi Saiyid Inayatullah walad Kazi Saiyid Hidayatullah, Mr. S. B. Sant, Khan Saheb Darabsha Edulji Nagarwala, Mr. D K Parashrami, Rev. Dr. R A Hume, and Rev. Mr. Tilak.

NASIK.

Messrs. V G Ketkar, S B Dhumal, Ghulam Dagumia Wazif.

EAST KHANDESH.

Mr. D G Juvekar, Sardar Keshavrao Jagannath Dikshit.

WEST KHANDESH.

Mr. S V Pathan, Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar.

BELGAUM.

Mr. V A Angol, Rao Saheb Shivlingappa Baslingappa Mahantshetti, Mr. B G Desai.

BIJAPUR.

Messrs. P G Halkatti, Hajrat Saheb M Pattadkal.

DHARWAR.

Mr. S V Mensinkai, Rev. Mr. De Sa, Rao Bahadur S K Rodda, Mr. S N Vinekar.

KANARA.

Rao Bahadur V D Yennemadi, Rao Bahadur Gopal Anant Giri.

KOLABA.

Sardar P K Biwalkar, Mr. Krishnaji Laxman Ambekar, Rao Bahadur G M Kamat.

RATNAGIRI.

Khan Saheb Munir Khan Dost Mahomed Khan Sarguro, Rao Saheb L V Parulkar and Mr. B N Kadam.

BOMBAY.

Messrs. K Natarajan, S R Bomanji, N M Samarth, W A Chambers, Sir H A Wadya, Rev. A Goodier, Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir R Aitken, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Sir Shapurji Barucha, Sir Cavasji Jehangir, Sir M B Chaubal, Sir Muhammad Yusuf Haji Ismail Saudagar, Sirdar Saheb Suleman Kassam Mitha, Messrs. Narotamdas Morarji V. A. Dabholkar, Lalji Narayanji, Rao Bahadur Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Cavasji Jehangir, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Abdul Husain Adamji Peerbhoy, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Messrs. B G Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Bhulabhai J Desai, M R Jayakar, N V Gokhale, N M Joshi, Dr S S Batliwalla, Rao Bahadur P B Joshi, Messrs J A D McBain, Kazi Kabiruddin, M H Muckba, Major H D Gore, Mr T D Moore, Sir Vathaldas Thackersey, Dr D A DeMonte, Messrs W A Haig Brown, S H Bailey, B C Reade, A M Reith, M A J Noble, and H E Bryning,

BARODA.

Rao Bahadur G B Ambegaoker, Messrs R C Whitnack, V D Staghare and A C Desai.

CHIEFS.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kolhapur, Idar Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, the Maharao of Cutch, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakor-Saheb of Morvi, the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Raja of Dharampur, the Raja of Baria, the Nawab of Sachin, the Rajsaheb of Vankaner the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot the Chief of Mudhol, the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Aundh, the Raje Saheb of Akalkot, the Chief of Jath, the Nawab of Savanur, Nawabzada Taley Mahomed Khan of Palanpur, the Chief of Kagal (Senior) and the Jaghirdar of Icharkaranji.

PENSIONED INDIAN OFFICERS.

Subedar-Major Shaikh Yasin Bahadur, Subedar-Major Shaik Chand Bahadur, Honorary Lieut Sitaram Ghogle, Honorary Captain Shaik Baboo, Subedar-Major Shaik Imam, Sirdar Bahadur, Khan Saheb, Subedar Itnak Pandak, Subedar Shaik Amin, Subedar Hassan Khan Bahadur and Jamedar Narayan Ghogle.

LADIES.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Mrs G Carmichael, Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mrs Laurence Robertson, Mrs R J Kent, Mrs C N Seddon Mrs Houston, Mrs Cox Mrs Edwards Mrs Menzies, Miss J P Orr, Mrs E J Palmer, Miss Dunwoodie, Mrs D N Bahadurji, Mrs. Sevantikabai Nikambe, Lady Reed, Lady Birkett, Mrs J E Jackson, Mrs E M Jackson, Dr (Mrs) Dosibai Jahangir Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mrs W C Knight, Mrs J B Petit, Dilshad Begum, Mrs Sirur, Mrs H D Gore, Mrs R A Hume, Miss Gedge, Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Mrs Shivagauri K Gujjar, Mrs Hirabai Pudumjee, Mrs. Kaikobad Dastur, Mrs C H Setalvad, Mrs J Jackson, Lady Brooking, Miss Mathurabai Joshi, Miss Manijeh Sorabji Captain Mrs Kanitkar, Mrs Hamid Ali, Miss Anusyaben Sarabhai, Mrs G D French, Mrs J L Rieu, Mrs S R Athur, Lady Dorab Tata, Lady Cawasji Jehangir, Mrs F S Taleyarkhan, Mrs Manjulabai Laud, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale, Lady Chandavarkar, Lady Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. R W Lyons, the Begum of Savanur, Mrs G S Curtis, Mrs G F Keatinge, Miss Bhikaji Engineer, Miss Barnett, Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs I C Boyd, Mrs H G D Turnbull, Mrs Ramanbhai, Mrs Ambalal Sarabhai Mrs Rustam Vakil, Mrs K A Latif Mrs F B Tayabji, Mrs F A M H Vincent, Lady Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Lady Pirosha Mehta, Lady Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Lady Alishah, Mrs S R Modak, Mrs Anna Tuke and Mrs G A Thomas,

LATEST CABLES.

BATTLE NORTH OF AISNE.

RETREAT ON FIRST DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3, 2-45 p.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 10.
(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday, said: The following details of first day's fighting north of the Aisne are important because of the light they throw on the swift British and French retreat in the early hours of 27th May.

It has been already explained that the British held the front from Craonne to Bermericourt crossing the Aisne at Berry-aubac. Left of our line was formed by the Fiftieth Territorial Division which held California plateau immediately above Craonne. On our left line was carried on by the French division, which had already a very extended front along Chemin-des-Dames. The probability of a German attack in this sector was fully recognised, but the enemy gave no sign of such intention until bombardment began on 27th May. Bad weather had hindered aeroplane observation work along the Aisne since March. The truth is that it was unnecessary for the Germans to make noticeable preparations. They knew this front was lightly held and they estimated accurately the number of troops they would require to ensure the indispensable initial success. Then they poured in streams of fresh divisions to pursue advantage, but von Hutier's method of attack makes it superfluous for the troops required to exploit victory to appear on the battlefield until they are quite sure that the opening attack has succeeded. On a front such as the Germans held, constructed to shelter far larger number of troops than actually occupied it, it was not difficult for enemy to put in the number of divisions necessary for attack without fresh digging close to the front which would inevitably have revealed his purpose.

SAVING THE FRONT.

To understand what followed it must be remembered that the French front under Chemin-des-Dames in the Ailette valley as well as on the crest itself was in full view of German artillery observers on the opposite line of heights. The position of the French trenches was well-known to Germans. The French front was attacked in greater density than ours. Enemy infantry suffered heavily from our machine-gun fire in crossing the valley, but he was in too great strength to be held back by it and was on the crest practically in a stride. Germans seem to have crossed the crest by the narrow neck uniting California and Vauclero Plateaux. In any case the first intimation of their presence that the British division had was the sudden appearances of a German column in their rear making its way down the steep slope to Craonne. A retreat was inevitable. The British and French line fell back to the river bank fighting all the way in order to save the unity of their line. The British Fiftieth and Eighth divisions were swamped by the weight of German numbers and lost heavily.

On the right, south of the river, the Twenty-first division and the neighbouring French division held firm. The British Twenty-fifth division which was in reserve sent up suupports early in the day so that all British troops on the Aisne front participated in the battle. All the British divisions and also French division holding Chemin-des-Dames had been engaged in and suffered heavily in battles in Picardy and Flanders.

As the retreat continued under the attacks of fresh stream of German divisions our line became alarmingly thin. Reinforcements arrived in the evening and the line was reconstituted. Since then we have practically given no ground although constantly engaged with the enemy and the weight of German attack has shifted to other wing of battle between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The same French division which began the battle on our right close to Bermericourt is still holding with us after a week of incessant fighting.

NATIONAL WILL TO VICTORY.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4, 2-20 a.m.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 10.

Replying to Birthday congratulations from Field Marshal Haig, His Majesty says:—

"In these days my heart is more than ever with my troops. I know how splendidly they are now fighting and come what may the national spirit will carry us through to a triumphant end."

FOODSTUFFS FOR HOLLAND.

GERMAN SAFECONDUCT FOR U. S. SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission*).
THE HAGUE, June 3, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 10.

After protracted delay, Germany has granted safe-conducts to two steamships to proceed to America in exchange for vessels of similar tonnage from America carrying foodstuffs in accordance with the United States offer when Dutch shipping was taken over.

BRITISH SERIAL SUPERIORITY

12 MACHINES FELLED ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, June 8, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 10.

In a communique with regard to aviation Field Marshal Haig says: Bombing was active on both sides on 7th June. We dropped twentythree tons of bombs on railway junctions, aerodromes and dumps beyond German lines. We brought down twelve enemy machines and drove down seven out of control. Three British are missing. Flying was impossible on the night of 7th and 8th.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

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JUST ARRIVED Large Stock of A. C. Motors from ½ to 20 H. P., Electric Instruments, Rectifiers &c. For particulars and prices apply to—

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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HELLER'S BED-BUG KILLER

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½lb. tins. Ans. 7 each.
1lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

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HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is th t which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.
Kathiawar.

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OUR MANUFACTURED
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SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
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Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.
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the feeling of uneasiness creeping over you will develop symptoms of fever; and while you just "wait and see" the thermometer points to a degree over hundred. At this juncture quinine only aggravates the symptoms. Take a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC instead, and watch the fever dropping down to a point near the normal, if it does not actually touch it. In about an equal number of minutes it took the fever to come over you, you overcome the fever, don your hat and go out to attend to your duties. A second dose forestalls and prevents the return of the attack. In Malaria and long standing obstinate cases of fever continuation of the same medicine will neutralized the poison in the blood. Remember, Squibb's is perfectly harmless to the system.

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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

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The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

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36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACKS

CAPTURE OF HILL 204.

LONDON, June 7, 5-0 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. June 8.

A French communiqué says, north of Montdidier and west of Noyon we carried out several successful coups-de-main and took prisoners.

North of the Aisne we by night attack captured the village of Leport west of Fontenoy, south of the Aisne we improved our positions south-east of Ambliz.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we continued local operation. In the region of Neuilly-la-Poterie we increased our progress and captured the village of Vinly, north of Clignon, also woods east of the station of Neuilly-la-Poterie. We also gained possession of the outskirts north of this village.

HILL 204 CARRIED BY SPIRITED ATTACK.

Further south, American troops gained ground on the front through Torcy, Belleau and Bouresches. West of Chateau Thierry a spirited attack gave us Hill 204.

Between the Marne and Rheims British troops acquired a footing in the village of Bligny, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. We took one hundred prisoners in these actions.

ALLIED GAINS NORTH OF MARNE.

NEUILLY-LAPOTERIE, BOURESCHES AND BLIGNY RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-10 a.m. June 8.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. June 8.

Last night's French communiqué said: Between the Ourcq and the Marne we successfully continued local operations. French and American troops extended their gains north of Vauly to Chesy and captured Neuilly-Lapoterie and Bouresches, materially improving their positions on the front of Torcy-Bouresches.

Between the Marne and Rheims, the action against Bligny continued, resulting in the capture of the entire village and two hundred prisoners.

During the day thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down and twenty-seven tons of bombs were dropped in the region of Roye, St. Quentin and Soissons, with good results.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES WEST OF CHATEAU-THIERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 5-20 a.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. June 8.

An American communiqué says, in an attack north-westward of Chateau-Thierry yesterday morning we, in conjunction with the French, advanced our line southward of Torcy about a mile, capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded.

FRENCH IMPROVE LINE NEAR LOCRE.

POST IN STRAZEELE SECTOR RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 9-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 8.

A British communiqué says the French improved their line in the neighbourhood of Locre by a successful local attack, taking a few prisoners. We raided a post in the Strazeele sector, in daylight, taking nine prisoners.

BIG U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK.

NO DETAILS GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, 2-45 p.m. June 1.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. June 8.

Admiral Sims reported that the transport "President Lincoln" of 18,000 tons, homeward bound, has been torpedoed and sunk. No details are given.

SPANISH TAX ON COTTON IMPORTS.

37½ PESETAS ON INDIAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, June 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 8.

The Premier, Senor Maura, has submitted to the King a decree placing a tax of fifty pesetas per hundred kilogrammes on raw American cotton, sixty and a half pesetas on Egyptian cotton and thirty-seven and a half on Indian cotton. The tax upon manufactured cotton will be twenty per cent. higher than that on Egyptian cotton. Part of the proceeds of the new taxation will be assigned for payment of wages in the cotton trade in times of unemployment.

ITALIAN RAID AT MONTDIVALBELLA.

50 PRISONERS AND 6 MACHINE GUNS TAKEN.

LONDON, June 7, 6-5 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. June 8.

An Italian communiqué says we entered trenches fronting Montdivalbella and captured fifty prisoners and six machine-guns. A French surprise attack captured 21 prisoners on the Sisenol front.

We set fire to shelters and blew up a large ammunition dump in the Tonale region. Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on military objectives.

ENEMY'S HOLD ON RIVER MARNE.

GERMANS ENGAGE 55 DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1, 6-50 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 8.
(Delayed in transmission.)

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this morning, says:—On the Western Front of his salient the enemy continues pressure over the great plateau west of the Crise valley and southward towards Neuilly-St. Front, which was about six miles from the nearest sector of the enemy line, at midday, yesterday.

On the Marne the enemy holds the river bank for a distance of three miles east of Chartreves and the German transport waggons can be seen on roads from the heights on the southern bank. It is probable that the enemy does not desire to progress southward beyond the Marne. The enemy continues to pour fresh troops into the struggle. The Germans have already engaged nearly the fifty divisions ordered to participate in the offensive, as originally planned on the Aisne and another five have been engaged in the extension of the enemy's front northwest of Soissons. Among these troops are some of the best and most carefully trained storm divisions in the German army. Of twenty-three divisions composing von Hutier's army of assault on March 21, fifteen have been identified among the troops carrying out the attack on the Aisne. These divisions were withdrawn from the Picardy battlefield at the end of March, brought up to strength and given a few weeks' strenuous training for the new offensive. There are several guard divisions in this army of the shock troops, who are too valuable to be exposed to bombardment for long periods in the front line being quickly withdrawn as soon as their special task is accomplished.

14 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

BRITISH AIRMEN DROP 39 TONS OF BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON 13-35 a.m. June 8.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. June 8.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says: We brought down fourteen enemy machines and drove down eight. Anti-aircraft guns forced another to descend. One British machine was lost.

We dropped twenty-eight tons of bombs in the day-time on Thursday and eleven tons during the night on targets which included Valenciennes, Le Cateau, Busigny and St. Quentin.

BRITISH RAID N. E. OF BETHUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 1-0 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. June 8.

A British communiqué says, we raided a post last night north-east of Bethune, inflicting casualties and capturing a machinegun without losses.

NEW WAR HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 8.

The "Gazette" contains 1500 names of appointments to and promotions in the various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services.

The twelve recipients of Knight Grand Cross and Dame Grand Cross include Princess Christian, the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Helena Victoria and Miss Agnes Weston.

There are sixty-five Knight Commanders and Dame Commanders, including Mr. Hall Caine and Major William Orpen, A. R. A.

The Commanders include Mr. Alfred Noyes.

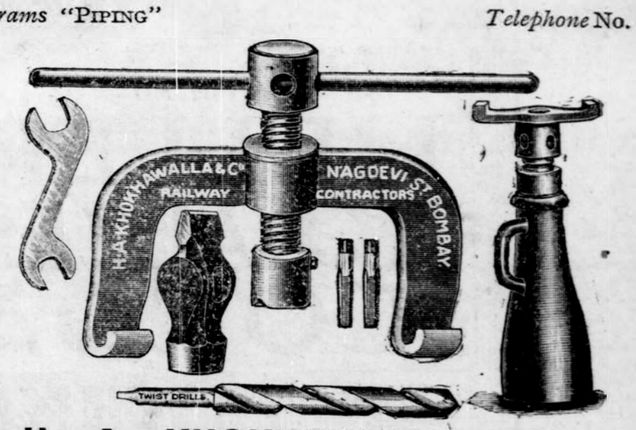
IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

MEETINGS TO BEGIN IN NEXT FEW DAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-20 a.m. June 8.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. June 8.

The Press Bureau states that it is expected that the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference will begin in the next few days. The majority of the representatives have already arrived.

Telegrams "PIPING" *Telephone* No. 716.



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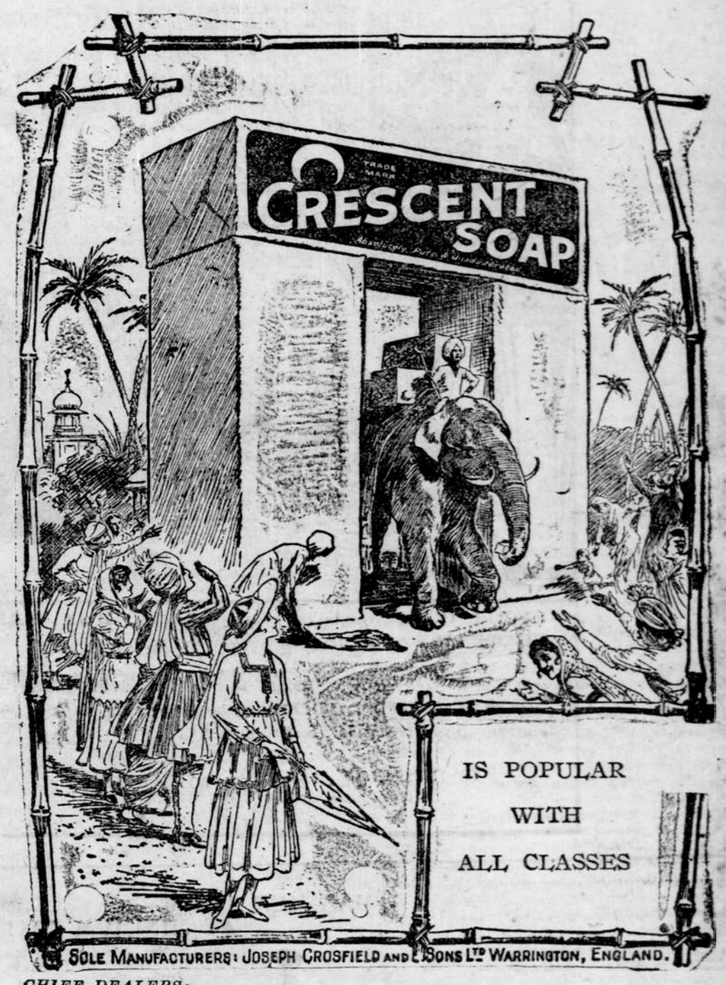

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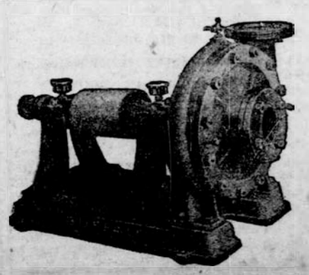

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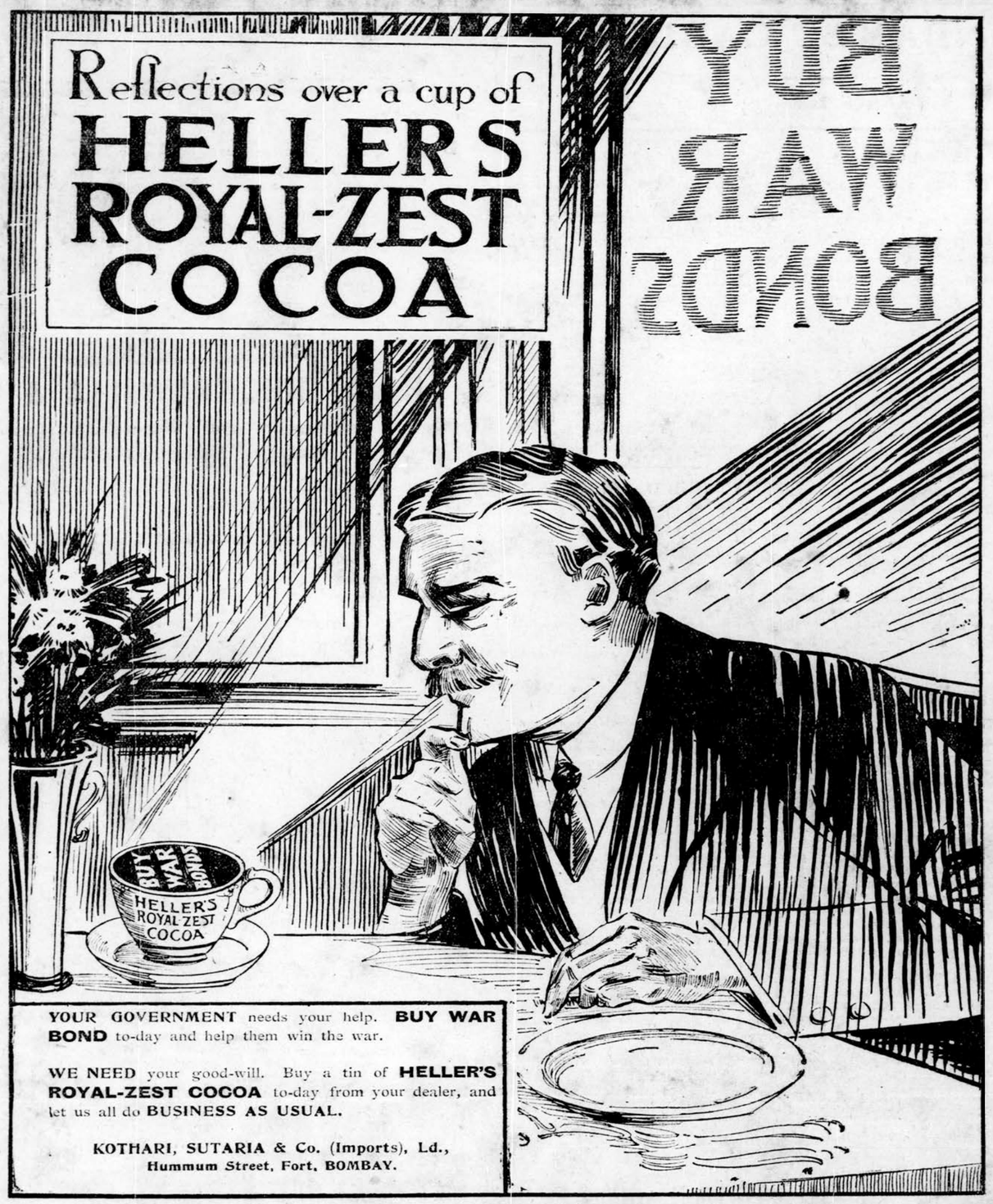

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